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AS ONE.

[By Mrs. Wyman, a Sister of Bret Harte.]

So much of life do we have and hold—
Cloud and sunshine, joy and pain—
Which shall avail when the tale is told?
Will it be loss or will it be gain?

What of the storms that blow high and low,
Sweep and dash over sea and shore,
Down the broad paths where the roses grow,
Scattering leaves that shall bloom no more?

What of the hopes that the storms of life
Battle, baffle, and bring to earth?
After the struggle, the care and strife,
Shall it avail when we know their worth?

Ever and ever the world rolls on—
Hours, days, and the years of Time;
And joy and pain, as the night and noon,
Shall be even as one at the last.

—*Overland for July.*

Hold Your Jaw!

The *Gazette Chimica Italiana* informs the world that a new acid has been discovered. The name of the acid is "amidomonochlor-obenzeneusulphonic."

A word you cannot floor
Unless you take a tonic,
Is amidomonochlor-
obenzeneusulphonic.

Could you a maid adore
With name so malasonic
As amidomonochlor-
obeuzeneusulphonic?

O'er physics I would bore
And master sections conic,
But Chemistry I must abhor,
If I find it opening the door
To such horrid words—never heard before—
As this break-jaw "amidomonochlor-
obenzeneusulphonic."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

RUSTIC FLORAL DECORATIONS.

With very simple materials and a little ingenuity, very pretty rustic decorations can be made, with the outlay of a few cents and a few hours' work. I found hidden away, in a dark corner under the eaves, two old broken wooden bowls of about eighteen inches diameter. I drew them out with delight, for in them I saw a thing of beauty. So they were brought down stairs, and then the wood in the maple sticks were selected for standards. Two sticks, five inches in diameter, did duty for the center pieces, and they were firmly nailed to the middle of the bowls. Then four sticks, an inch and a half in diameter, were picked out for the legs. Tim chose those that were slightly crooked, and she cut off a slice from three sides of the standard, sliced a similar piece from each of three of the sticks, and fastened them with shingle nails to it. An old-fashioned tripod table or light stand was thus represented, with the bowl for the top. This was filled in with rich loam from the compost heap kept in one corner of the homestead, and then a little edging of Moneywort and Tradescantia zebrina, whose richly striped leaves contrast perfectly with the Moneywort vines and the bright yellow flowers of the Moneywort. Into the centre a thrifty Feverfew was transplanted, and about it striped grass, Lobelia and L'Elegante, a holly-leaved variegated variety. Then the other tripod was similarly edged, but into the centre a perfectly-shaped Marksman Fuchsia, in the fullest bloom, was transplanted, and about it Buchanan's Hybrid Petunias were planted.

Now the bowls were filled, but the outsides of them and the sticks must be beautified. The flowers were planted first, that they might be shaded two or three days so as to become accustomed to their new home. A variety of adornments was suggested, but we finally settled upon the white and grey lichens, so plentifully scattered at the foot of the pine trees in these regions. They appear stiff and unmanageable: yet if damped they are easily handled. It takes a large quantity of them to make rustic decorations, but their effect is very lovely. Tim brought a cart body full of them, and we left them out in the evening rain to be properly wet. Then with common carpet tacks, good, strong, copper-thread wire, and a hammer, we commenced operations. The nails were driven about two or three inches all around the inner edge of the bowls, and half an inch apart, close under them, where they were to be joined to the sticks. Next we did the nailing, while we selected the largest and handsomest pieces of moss to ornament the bowl. They were held on with the thread wire which was twisted around the nails at the top, and then carried down to the nails underneath, and thus backwards and forwards; the wire was made to confine the moss and grey lichens until the wooden bowl was entirely concealed, and the whole appeared like a rustic vase. The wire was wound around and around the sticks which formed the legs above and below, holding the lichens firmly in place. Every four or five inches a tack was driven in, and the wire twisted firmly around it, holding it more closely together.

Both tripods were thus covered, and the work was all done in three hours, and at about twenty cents expense. The effect is perfect. No marble or costly vase can equal them in beauty, grace and elegance. Their form is lovely, and already the trailing vines have grown a foot down the sides, and the Feverfew is clothed in snowy whiteness. They were made the first week in June; by the last of August they will be most beautiful.

—*Daisy Eyebright in Country Gentleman.*

OUR OYSTERS FOR WORMS.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Horticulture* (English) recommends the use of oil of vitriol for destroying such hardy weeds as plantains and thistles, on a lawn or along fences. It is much more effectual and expeditious than salt. We condense the following extract:

"Take an old blacking bottle, with a wire round it to carry it by, and a stick to dip in it. The stick should not be pointed, but should be notched round for an inch or two at the end, the better to hold the liquid. Just one drop, quite in the heart of the plant, is sufficient to cause death, and the notched stick will contain at one dip enough to destroy three or four plants. If the acid is good the work of death can be both seen and heard, for the vitriol hisses, and it burns up the plantain in a moment. A row of plantains a foot wide sprang up on a lawn where an iron fence formerly ran. On the occasion of a visit I paid I visited the good effect of vitriol, put the hint in practice. The plantains were killed in an hour, and have never appeared again. In a three years' spell and it is impossible to recognize the line of the fence; it completely burns the roots out. I have tried it on large dandelions with the same result. One of the young gentlemen here amused himself by hunting out the longest thistles he could find to experiment on; the vitriol completely killed them in a week or ten days' time. One drop will do. Care is required that it does not touch the skin, boots or clothes; it is not safe in the hands of children, or near cattle or worms will die. Ordinary practice can kill plantains much more quickly than any lad can eat gooseberries."

FIGHTING BED BUGS.

A housekeeper says that four years since, she moved into a house which was swarming with bed bugs, she whitewashed the ceiling, papered the walls and painted the floors with boiling hot soda. Yet enough survived to establish good sized colonies in every bedstead. She then took a teaspoonful of quicksilver, costing ten or fifteen cents, which she beat up with the white of two eggs, just as one would make frosting for cake, till the quicksilver was thoroughly mixed with the egg; this she applied with a feather to every crack and crevice where a bed bug could hide, after washing the bedstead in soap and water, and repeated three or four times during the first summer. The result was, not a bug was seen for two years As the bugs will not stay where quicksilver is applied, it is necessary to go over the building frequently, to capture stragglers who are seeking a more healthful abode.

BIRD SENSE.

The Lancaster (Pa.) *Express*, tells the story of a couple of cat-birds which nested upon a tree in front of the residence of a lady of that city. A young cat-bird fell out of the nest to the pavement, she stepped out of her door to pick it up, when the cat-bird lit upon her head and made such a vigorous fight that she had to beat a hasty retreat, not, however, until a gentleman came to her rescue, who placed the young bird upon the cornice over the front of his store, when the old birds came and took the fledgling by the bill and dragged it along the cornice some fifteen feet to a limb of a tree which touched the woodwork, and from thence they carried it along the limb to their nest, where it was deposited safely, the female getting upon a perch near by and keeping guard.

RAPID SHEARING.

It is stated that twelve sheep shearers in Australia, sheared 7,567 ewes and lambs, between Monday morning and Saturday afternoon. Although this was 100 per man each day it it is said the work was well done.

TURKEY TRAIN.

A young lassie of Muscogee county, Georgia, has a dead sure thing on plenty of Christmas pocket-money. She has eighty young turkeys which follow her around like a dog, and which her father says makes the handsomest train a young person of her sex ever twirled.

YOUNG TREES

that are inclined to be whipped about by the wind should be staked. A stake should be driven in the ground a short distance from the tree and a straw or cloth band be used to hold the tree in place. Two or three stakes should be used if necessary to hold the tree up properly. Nothing should be used as tying material that will chafe or injure the tree.

COW CHEWING CASTS.

The *Vermont Farmer* says a man in Sheffield by the name of Hinman Frost has three cows that walk across a mud hole on a peeled spruce log that lies over four feet above the mud.

DURABILITY OF GREEN TIMBER.

Oak under water has been known to remain sound and solid for six hundred years. Mere moisture in the wood alone, then has nothing to do with decay; but when wood is half dry and half moist it is an excellent nest for the spores of moulds and mildews to hatch, and in it is these which carry on the work of wood destruction. Under ground, where the temperature is always low and regularly damp these moulds cannot work, and the wetter and colder the soil the safer is the wood from the destructive agencies.

Now, if we half dry a pot we open little seams in every direction, and the air always follows a seam. In the atmosphere these germs of decay exist in countless numbers, and they are admitted into the wood with the air. When moisture again follows we have in the best possible condition for growth, and of course the rot is a consequence. If the posts be placed in the ground before the opening process of drying is commenced, all this risk of admitting the "seeds of consumption," so to speak, is avoided

MOVING SITTING HENS.

Two sitting hens, each mounted upon her nest of eggs were toted over the rough roads between Lebanon, N. H., and Bridgewater, a distance of thirty miles, a short time ago, and now the persevering owner contentedly chuckles over the sixteen chicks that have thus far come forth from those travel-vexed eggs.

—Overland for July.

The American Iron Trade.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.]

The approximation of the English and American iron quotations is now so close that the English export of iron will be very small, except certain kinds which we do not produce, is suffering a stagnation that attracts general attention. We doubt very much if the stream has yet begun to set very heavily from America to England, but it is pretty evident that the flow in this direction has become very sluggish. A statement is going the rounds that, in April, 1873, England exported to this country only 19,166 tons of rails and 12,903 tons of pig iron, against 50,588 and 29,146 tons, respectively, in April, 1872. There is some mistake about these figures, probably. We find, in the last issue of the Statistical Bureau, that for the month of February the entire pig iron importation was about 8,200 tons, or double that of February, 1872, and for the eight months ending March 1, there was an increase in pig iron of from 222,233,000 to 242,329,000 pounds, and in the value of from $2,535,000 to $4,798,000. Thus, although the increase in quantity was less than 1 per cent, the increase in money paid was nearly 90 per cent. In round numbers, on the other hand, there has been a great falling off in the eight months, namely, from 87,070,000 pounds to 364,690,000, though the falling off in the money paid was only from $3,301,000 to $7,768,000. The falling off in quantity was about 40 per cent., the falling off in the cost of the whole only 10 per cent. In the third great item of steel rails, there was an increase: From 6,267,000 pounds in February, 1872, to 18,533,000 in February, 1873; and from 103,576,000 in the first eight months to 180,372,000 in the second, the prices being paid respectively $3,228,000 and $5,223,000.

These figures show on the whole no diminution in the importations up to March. Probably much of this iron had been contracted for six month previous before the rise in prices had began to be so seriously felt. The Birmingham and Wolverhampton iron organs are represented in our cable dispatches as in considerable alarm for their American trade, and probably the figures up to the present moment, if we had them, would show quite a decrease in the shipments to America. American and British iron manufacturers have been setting to a common level, by the assistance of many causes. In England there has been great emigration of workers and a great portion of those who have stayed at home, a great increase in the cost of coal and of all the elements entering into the manufacture of iron. In the United States, on the other countries, busy with the activity of national development—all the industries of the country, in fact—there has been a great increase of miners by immigration, and among the iron laborers general satisfaction and a considerable substantial advance. Wages have been falling rather than rising, the crops have been abundant and the money paid to farmers has multiplied greatly, and at the same moment railroad construction slackens. All these causes, with the never-ceasing activity of invention, are making iron and labor-saving faculty, tend to cheapen our iron products. It would be premature and most unwise for the boast of Oakes Ames that he could import iron and steel from England, make them into shovels, and then undersell those that compete with American iron, it is manifestly for the interest of our iron manufacturers to buy it as cheaply as possible.

A Man Arrested in Indianapolis for a Murder Committed in Kentucky Seven Years Ago.

The people of Indianapolis, Indiana, and those of Indianapolis, Indiana, are having an excitement over the custody of one Thomas Langsdale. Last week it became known to the people of Indianapolis that two citizens of Kentucky, armed with legal papers, were in that city in search to carry off Thomas Langsdale, who is accused of having, in 1866, murdered John Lillard, near Warsaw, Kentucky. The facts of this case are interesting. At the beginning of the war, Langsdale, who then lived in Gallatin county, Kentucky, though keeping silent, was discovered to be strongly in favor of the Union, and it was also discovered that his family agreed with him. Under these circumstances young Langsdale then entered the Union army as a scout. At the close of the war it was understood that he had rendered most efficient service, and the enmity of his old neighbors, except a few, ceased. In 1866, he had been a colonel in the Confederate service, was especially incensed, and his threat to shoot Langsdale on sight became known to him, who, therefore, avoided him. In 1866 they met on election day at the polls. Langsdale fled and started for home; he was followed and overtaken by Lillard, who was on horseback. Lillard drew a navy revolver, declaring his purpose to kill Langsdale, but the latter, without saying anything, drew his pistol and saved his own life by killing Lillard. Upon hearing the state of public feeling in the neighborhood, Langsdale did not go to his residence, but to that of Indianapolis. In the meantime, the Grand Jury of Gallatin county indicted him for the murder of Lillard, but the people of Indianapolis, assuming that if he was sent back to Kentucky he would be killed by mobs, have protected him from all the various forms of formal requisitions have been made for his rendition, but the executive of Indiana never issued any warrant for his arrest. Last week, however, a warrant was issued, and Langsdale was arrested by the U. S. marshal, and a writ of habeas corpus was sued out. The Court held that the Chief of Police was not the proper officer to make an arrest under the writ. As soon as this point was settled Langsdale waived out of Court, and is not to be found. About the same time Governor Hendricks and his Secretary had pressing business elsewhere, but where is not known, and no other warrant could as yet be issued. The capture, therefore, of Langsdale is postponed, not defeated. It is insisted that the people of Indianapolis, while having no sympathy whatever for murderers or assassins, will not consent to have their man sent to Kentucky, and that the reason is that they have no assurance that he will not be fairly tried by a mob which would warm his old ash. On the other hand the people of Gallatin county, Kentucky, are clamoring for the surrender of Langsdale; this being the only way to test the legal question. Though seven years have gone by, they have not abated in their desire to have the man delivered into their hands. Is not this case morality, though not legally, inciuded in the general amnesty and universal oblivion of all matters growing out of the war?

Muslin, and How They are Made.

It is frequently said that English and French muslins now produced by machinery rival in fineness of texture and beauty of finish those woven in the East. But it is not so. A native woman with her fingers and spindle alone and a native man with his toes and bamboo loom alone will spin a thread and finish a piece of muslin which cannot, by the application of the most perfect machinery be produced outside of India. There is one quality of Decca muslin, for example, which is termed "woven air." It is made only for kings' daugaters. So short is the staple of the yarn employed, and so brittle its fibers, that it must be spun by a woman under twenty-five, and before the dew has left the grass in the morning. As a substitute for natural moisture, the evaporation of water from a shallow pan is sometimes used, but the quality of the work in that case is inferior. And yet, expert women will spin the finest of fabrics, a piece four yards in length by one yard in width, weighing less than one ounce avoirdupois (437½ grains),

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

THE exports of domestic produce from New York for the year ending June 30, 1873, were $274,336,234—an increase over last year of $48,254,461. For the three principal cities in the East the gain for the year was as follows:

New York	$48,384,460
Boston	6,187,000
Philadelphia	3,220,249
	$53,661,710

With Baltimore and New Orleans added, the gain for the year will be a very gratifying one.

THEY are having a lively time in Kentucky just now, getting ready for the annual election in August. There is no State ticket to be chosen, but a Legislature for two years is to be elected, and the scramble for legislative places is much more vigorous than dignified. The Republicans appear to be well organized, and the prospect is that they will materially increase their representation in both Houses. The Republican vote in the Legislature of that State, for some years past, has been a splendid one to gain on.

JACOB THOMPSON pleads that the $821,000 defalcation he stands charged with, as Secretary of the Interior in BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, was stolen by one GODDARD, a clerk in that department. General HOWARD also pleads the same as to the defalcation charged to him as head of the Freedmen's Bureau. But the Democratic papers insist that JACOB THOMPSON is not guilty and that HOWARD *is*. The circumstances of the two cases are the same, but one of the men is a Democrat and the other is a Republican; and that makes all the difference in the world, in Democratic eyes.

THE difference between the Democrats and Republicans, on the back-pay question, is that, although a majority of the Democratic members of Congress voted for back-pay, no Democratic Convention has yet condemned the Democratic members for so voting, while every Republican Convention yet held, since the back-pay was voted, has condemned all connected with it. The Democrats want to make party capital out of it, and so refuse to denounce their own men for their share in the wrong; while the Republicans are satisfied with nothing less than a broad condemnation of the wrong, no matter who suffers from the rebuke.

THE horror which is to freeze the marrow in the bones of the Democracy, during the coming political campaign, is "Cæsarism." What the word means, and what particular danger to the government it indicates, not one man in a thousand can tell; but it is just as good a bugaboo as any other; and the average Democrat, always in terror about something terrible that is going to happen, may as well get scared at "Cæsarism" as anything else. It will trench terribly on the diphthong box in small country offices, and cause a sudden run on the type foundries for sorts, besides causing confusion among Democratic orators as to the proper pronunciation and meaning of this word; but with all these difficulties are cured, there will still remain behind the chief difficulty, as to what all this fuss is about, any how. We have tried our best, for a week or more, to get up a scare on the subject; to picture to our imagination the dreadful dangers that lurk, unsuspected, in "Cæsarism," and to frame an editorial, warning the people that they are sleeping over a political volcano; but all the conclusion we can reach is that, if there is any danger that GRANT will play the game of CÆSAR, the remedy for it is to get up a subscription paper for the purchase of a dagger for the editor of the New York *Herald*, and let him play the part of BRUTUS when the proper time comes.

RIVAL COLLEGES.

From an explanation published in the New York *Tribune*, it appears that the temporary suspension of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, must be referred to the constitution of the institution rather than to the multiplicity of colleges in that section. It has been the victim of a twofold or divided regime, both the State and a religious sect claiming and having rights in its control, and, therefore, neither being at liberty to take such measures as were necessary to the maintenance of the University. Hence if either of the powers interested could have excluded the other, there seems no reason to doubt that, in despite of the nine universities and thirty-three colleges in Ohio, the college at Oxford might have continued indefinitely to live and flourish with the rest.

The suspension of the college, therefore, does not seem to have been drawn from the fact adverse to the redundance of such institutions. Happily the judgment that the multiplication of colleges is a serious evil in this country rests upon insufficient grounds without the example in question. It is true, at present, to regret that the good and earnest men, chiefly clergymen, who in the earlier days of the West exerted themselves to establish institutions of learning, did not more frequently bestow upon them an humbler name than that of college or university. The name may often have been essential to the success of the enterprise. It suggested to the multitude grand ideas, and thus inspired general respect. While students looked forward to the decoration of their names with the honors, or even those of an academical degree, as no insignificant portion of the reward to be earned by their industry and self-denial. When the word academy, nor the word grammar school, in the primitive society of the period referred to, would have exerted upon the popular imagination so powerful a charm as the word college or university. Then, the splendid success and widely diffused benefits, in the case of one of the first colleges founded on the western side of the Allegheny mountains, presented examples which irresistibly provoked imitation. If the graduates of those institutions, along with the affection and respect with which they remembered them as their intellectual nursing mothers, had cherished a feeling of obligation to aid in strengthening their resources and means for doing their work, the results would now be several noble universities quite or nearly as powerful to the advancement of culture and to the needs of the age. But it is perhaps no remarkable that comparatively few of them seem to have been led to suspect the imperfections of their college, and those who from professional or other reasons took especial interest in the subject of education, often aspired to establish institutions which should equal, if not surpass the one in which they had received their own education. The imposing title of Professor, with its suggestion of unlimited erudition, or the still more dignified distinction of President, with its prospective "seminular decorations," loomed before the meekly ambitious aspirant, and perhaps "a common man" was to be pardoned if, in view of literary and social elevation of such grandeur, he failed to look impartially at all sides of the subject. Having conceived the design of founding a college, or even a university, it was not difficult to achieve the undertaking. In every, even the most secluded or primitive American community, with its traditional respect for education, the views and feelings exist to which the founder has to appeal. A few might remonstrate, arguing that a good classical or grammar school alone was needed and within the means of the neighborhood, and that a college, if established there, could not fail in educational means and appliances rise above, if so high as, the grade of a respectable school. Such opposition was vain. The general public were easily induced to favor the scheme by the argument that the presence of so fine a thing as a college would enhance the value of property in their village and give celebrity to its name, and if any citizens still remained hostile, they were soon silenced by the argument that improvement of the society of the place through the influence of learned professors and elegant young gentlemen. Probably the most important, that is, the richest, man in the village had been enlisted in favor of the college from the first, by the prospect of perpetuating his name in connection with it, while not less early in the progress of the enterprise the sympathies of village preachers, village lawyers and village doctors had been secured, by intimations more or less precise of the appreciation with college trustees, in the distribution of academical honors, might naturally be expected to look upon home talents and learning.

Such or somewhat such are the motives and the which used to be active and influential in the foundation of American colleges in places where colleges were not only not needed, but where they unavoidably interfered with the prosperity and usefulness of other institutions. The truth is too obvious for argument that such motives and arts could prevail and succeed only in times of comparative ignorance and among people controlled by the delusion that it is as easy to found a college or university as to build a cotton mill. And it is unquestionable that, while the delusion may have been pretty much overcome by the diffusion of more enlightened views on the subject of education, the cause is still suffering from the evil heritage of the uninstructed past. It is not meant that there are too many colleges in the country. Numerous as they are, perhaps still more are needed to meet the wants of the steadily and rapidly increasing numbers of the population who desire to enjoy the advantages of the higher education. And we need hardly say that in the judgment of the most thoughtful citizens, one of the most urgent needs of the nation is a greater multitude of men really educated in the proper sense of the word. No, there are not too many colleges and universities, but they are not so distributed as either to prosper or answer the end of their existence. When a number of colleges unendowed or imperfectly endowed are inconveniently crowded together, no Solomon is required to foretell what will be their effects upon one another. As the professors depend for their salaries chiefly on the tuition fees of their students, the salaries will be so small that for the most part only inferior men will be satisfied with them. But this is not the worst effect; jealousies and rivalries of the most contemptible description, and especially unworthy of seats of learning, are almost certain to prevail. Conducted by men ignorant of or indifferent to the conditions indispensable to a college worthy of the name, the rivals degrade even their own low standard of scholarship to accommodate the eager, vulgar spirit of the time, and thus outbid one another for patronage by lowering the terms on which they admit students to their privileges and honors. And thus all of them maintain a precarious existence at the expense of institutions which steadfastly entertain higher aims, in combination with the means necessary to their consummation.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S withdrawal from the position of Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, since a good while looked for as probable and lately announced as an accomplished fact, is no doubt an important event, though foreigners most deeply interested in contemporary history may be at a loss to define wherein precisely its importance consists. As to the inside of German politics the world is kept very much in the dark. Even the educated classes in the fatherland know much less than they might be expected to know about the deliberations and counsels of the high personages who govern them and about the real sentiments with which they regard each other. Facts leak out or reports circulate, which, if accepted as true, would imply that one great minister or another has lost the confidence of the Emperor, and that two great ministers differ irreconcilably with each other concerning some important question of public policy. But people have no sooner settled down in the pleasing or painful belief of these facts or rumors than an autograph letter of majesty appears in print which proves the reverse, certain the most royally affectionate regards for the faithful servant represented to be in disgrace, and the ministers supposed to have quarreled are found to be on the most friendly terms. Thus many a theory which seemed essential to the elucidation of well known facts is ruthlessly exploded, with the result of leaving the facts absolutely destitute of cause. Seriously, it is difficult, even the shrewdest German politicians admit the fact, to know with certainty how the great Chancellor and some features of his policy are at present regarded in very high quarters.

Some time ago, as readers will remember, Prince BISMARCK at his own request was relieved of a laborious portion of his duties, the Presidency of the Ministry, and there are those who assert that the step just reported of his resignation of the Prussian Department of Foreign Affairs, is merely another step in the direction of complete retirement from official life. Such fancies are, of course, natural on the part of both those who desire and those who deprecate the Prince's withdrawal from the government. However, there seems no sufficient reason for believing that the act announced implies anything more than is borne on its face. It is true that in the country there is a party of increasing strength hostile to BISMARCK'S policy. His ecclesiastical legislation regarding the Catholic Church and the education of the priesthood, the sympathies of a good many Protestants, lay as well as clerical, have been enlisted against the government, and the law affecting the press has excited a good deal of opposition. Especially the Chancellor's speech on the latter subject has brought upon him much odium. But all these measures are the acts of the government, and they would not be changed by the retirement of BISMARCK. Then, as to the intrigues directed against him in high quarters, and as to the alleged want of harmony between him and his colleagues too little is known to warrant any positive conclusions on the subject. In fact, those who suspect the Chancellor's grasp of power to be slipping from political life on any such grounds, seem quite to forget the character of the man. BISMARCK is not the man voluntarily to abandon the policy identified with his name, or to surrender voluntarily the position which he seems to aid in its realization. That he will continue to wield the power of the emperor is indicative, and that there is sufficient agreement between them on all the great subjects of imperial policy, is equally certain. And we may, therefore, safely rest assured that while BISMARCK feels in a position to maintain the ground he occupies regarding the "burning questions" of the time, no intrigues at Court and no disputes with colleagues about minor points, will induce him to resign the Chancellorship.

Sufficient reasons may be given for his surrender of the less responsible office. His health, for one thing, is well known to demand some indulgence, and he may reasonably feel that the influential position heretofore held by Prussia in the organization of the empire is now so entirely secure as no longer to need his constant supervision. Then, by the resignation his own controlling influence in imperial affairs, instead of being lessened, will be increased, as he will be able, without the distraction of minor concerns, to concentrate his energies upon the subjects of widest and deepest importance.

THE *Inter-Ocean* pertinently calls the attention of free-traders to the fact that a reduction or repeal of duties does not necessarily carry with it a reduction in price.

The basis of all the appeals now being made to the farmers of the West, on behalf of free-trade, is contained in the following rule, laid down by free-trade advocates, as being unquestioned and unquestionable, as follows:

"In the same ratio that the tariff on foreign manufactured articles shall be reduced, in the same proportion will the prices of these articles be reduced to the American consumer."

As an illustration, the tariff on railroad iron is cited by them, and the amount of duties paid on imported railroad iron for ten years past is given as adding just so much to the cost of the roads, and consequently, it is argued, it must increase the cost of transportation to the farmer, to the amount of the interest on the additional investment of capital they required.

How, then, does it come, this rule being as clear as a rule in mathematics, that when the duty on pig metal was reduced from $9 to $7 a ton, and afterwards to $6.30, the price of pig metal went up, instead of *down*? Why did tea and coffee increase in price, instead of decreasing, when the specific tax of three cents a pound thereon was taken off? Why did the tariff on salt advance from 44 to 46 when the duty was reduced from 20 to 15 cents, and why did it still further advance to 51 when the duty was reduced to 10 cents? These are questions that have not been, and cannot be, satisfactorily answered, on the free trade rule we have quoted.

There is no reason, derivable from the facts in the case, for concluding that railroad iron would not have advanced, with a reduction in the duty, just as pig metal did. The causes that operated to produce the advance in one case would have operated in the other, and if the total repeal of the duty on railroad iron could have been accomplished, and if, as a necessary consequence, the manufacture of railroad iron in this country had thereby been destroyed, the monopoly of the American market would have fallen into foreign hands, and an increase in price would have been as inevitable as fate.

Russian Railway Enterprises.

The activity of the Russian government in railway enterprises has been frequently commented upon. It is now stated that the government is considering a plan for constructing a new network of railways in the empire, which would comprise not less than of railway of a total length of 4,000 verats, about 2,700 miles. The railways now existing in Russia constitute a complete strategic railway system, which is based on the three principal lines to St. Petersburg, Moscow and Kiefl, respectively. All the central points of the military system of European Russia are thus easily attainable by railway, and it is now proposed to adopt a similar plan for a strategic Russia. The main line is to proceed direct from St. Petersburg to Tashkend. M. De Lesseps' proposal has been definitively declined by the Russian government. On the other hand, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Prince Ouroff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, has, we are told, informed M. De Lesseps that the Czar has authorized M. De Lesseps' son and M. Couvreux, engineer, to trace a line in Russian provinces, between Orenburg and Samarcand, to survey the country with a view to the construction of M. De Lesseps' projected railway."

THE Connecticut Usury law, passed June, 1873, forbids the charging, directly or indirectly, of more than seven per cent. per annum for loans of money, and imposes as a penalty the forfeiture of the principal to any person who shall, within one year thereafter, sue for the same. By a section of an old law, still kept in force, no contract shall be deemed void for usury by reason of the borrowers paying or agreeing to pay the taxes assessed and paid upon the sum loaned or the insurance upon the estate mortgaged to secure the same. This law of 1873 is especially objectionable, in giving permission to any person to investigate transactions involving the payment of a higher rate of interest than is allowed, and to recover the amount loaned. This system will, undoubtedly, breed a class of informers who will make a living either by bringing suit or by levying blackmail. In Pennsylvania, it may be remarked, under an usurious contract, the only penalty is the loss of the excess of interest above the legal rate.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Legislative Conferees of the District made up of Butler, Beaver and Washington counties met, according to previous notice, at the Monongahela House, yesterday morning, to decide which county should have the extra Representative. The three counties being entitled to four members. Following is a list of the conferees present: Beaver county—Capt. C. K. Chamberlain, John McCarthy, Esq., and H. J. Speyerer, Esq. Butler—Henry Pilow, Dr. A. W. Crawford, Capt. Henry Timbin. Washington—Dr. J. W. Alexander, William Kidd and John Hall. Messrs. Allison, of Washington, S. J. Cross, of Beaver, and Campbell, of Butler, the nominees of the different counties were all present, anxious to learn what county would be entitled to the second representative. On motion, the Conference proceeded to nominate candidates for the Legislature: S. J. Cross, of Beaver; A. L. Campbell, of Butler, and Jonathan Allison, of Washington, were nominated by acclamation. On motion, David McKee, of Butler, and Captain J. K. Billingsly, of Washington, were put in nominations. After various representations by the friends of the respective candidates, the Conference proceeded to ballot. David McKee received six votes, and Captain Billingsly three. On motion of the Washington delegate, the nomination of David McKee was made unanimous. On motion adjourned.

A Johnstown paper says that Hon. Samuel Henry has developed an unusual amount of strength, as a candidate for State Treasurer, and that his chances are he will be nominated in the Republican State Convention on first ballot. Up to this time Mr. Henry has not been considered a "live" man. When he gets sixty more he will have enough to nominate him on first ballot, and not before.

The Republicans of Lancaster county will hold their primary election on Saturday, August 24. The board of return judges will meet on the Monday following.

A meeting to elect delegates to represent Montgomery county in the Democratic State Convention is to be held at Norristown on the 23d instant. The published call does not say that it will be a Democratic meeting, and the *Bulletin* is quite indignant over the general management of the business.

The Media *American* says that the liquor dealers of Delaware county have secretly combined to dictate the Republican nominations this fall. The evidence is considered sufficient Mr. Cooper, the candidate for Senator, who supported "Local Option." Mr. Cooper, in the *American*, bids the conspirators defiance, and declares that what he has done he will do over again.

The Democrats of Warren will hold their County Convention on Tuesday, August 12th.

Judge Ross, of this Judicial district, is regarded as a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Supreme Court this fall. The Norristown *Herald* says that it is alleged, whether correctly or not it cannot tell, that the opinion of Judge Ross in the Hulseville case, pronouncing the Local Option law unconstitutional, has been printed in pamphlet form and circulated throughout the State with a view to indication of future action in case of a certain contingency.—*Doylestown Intelligencer.*

The Democratic State Convention will be held on Tuesday, September 2d.

The Greensburg *Tribune and Herald* says: Without disparaging any of those whose names are mentioned in connection with this honorable and responsible position, we believe the wishes of a majority of the people to the character and qualifications of Judge Gordon, of Jefferson county. For legal attainments he has no superior in the State; for clearness of judgment he is second to none; for honesty and uprightness of character he is beyond reproach, and for Exceeds of principle and high moral standing, he is known and acknowledged as a model man. He has had experience on the Bench, and he has had a large and varied practice at the bar in several of the Northwestern counties, as well as in the Supreme Court. Philadelphia will still have Justice Sharswood on the bench; the Northwestern tier of counties will have Justice Mercur; Pittsburgh will have Justice Williams, and the Western tier of counties will have the name of Gordon, and now we ask that the Northwestern range be given a place in the Supreme Bench, and that Hon. J. G. Gordon be placed thereon.

General.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 15.—The Republican State Convention met to-day with a large attendance, 365 delegates being present. The contest was mainly on the Governorship, the principal candidates being Horace Austin, present Governor, W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, and Gen. Sibley, of Mendota. Washburn family, Cushman K. Davis, of this city, and Thomas Armstrong, of the southern portion of the State. The contest was very animated. Finally Austin received a majority of the delegates, forces concentrated on Davis, defeating Washburn. The vote on the fourth and final ballot stood: Davis 183, Austin 182. Davis was declared nominated. Balloting for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor resulted in the nomination of Washburn's friends, ticket complete.

The Convention then adjourned to this evening, to conduct the business necessarily to be done, favoring cheap transportation, according to the capital invested in railroads, and of reasonable compensation for transportation, and a patient and careful investigation into the conditions which favor such a habit will best enable us to aim at the root of the evil.

Extravagance is not by any means the wilful and deliberate fault some of its censors declare it to be. People drift into it far oftener than they set sail purposely in that direction. It is so much easier to do as others do, especially when that course agrees with personal inclination and comfort, than to strike out boldly and manfully for economy in the midst of singularity, if not of meanness, and at the same time sacrificing much that is pleasurable. There is a natural indolence which revolts against the exertion necessary to economy, and this is one prominent cause why it does not flourish more extensively. This it is, which, more than anything else, induces a passive submission to custom, fashion and popular opinion, and almost drives men to open and close our purse strings at pleasure. It is easy for moralists to point out the many evils which follow this slavery, and the entire absurdity and folly on which it is based. No one ventures to deny their statements. Many heartily endorse them with regret, and censure those who are more deeply entangled than themselves. Some, more humble and sincere, take counsel of their means, and, in the privacy of certain habits and retrench certain expenses, and a few of these persevere in such efforts, and accomplish something toward the establishment of a wise economy. Yet the great tide flows on, bearing with it the multitudes, and the current indorses them, and civilized humanity adds link after link to its own chains, against all its convictions of what it ought to be, and what it would be than from any other cause.

Is there then no remedy? Must we go on increasing and perpetuating the extravagance which we all deplore; prostrating the higher and nobler ends of living to the baser and more sensuous, involving ourselves and others more inextricably in the net-work of conventionality? While this is by no means an inevitable necessity, we must yet acknowledge that unless some more potent means are put into operation than have hitherto been used, there is much fear that the current will continue to sweep on with undiminished rapidity. While fully disclaiming the heresy which would have us practice economy in expenditures, we must admit that, so far from being an easy thing to establish, it is one of the hardest tasks. But many individuals and communities successfully do the wages of sin, sickness and want without the aid of legislation to minister the comforts of life, save such as are could command for money, per purse was soon depleted and poverty stared them in the face. Her condition was reported to police headquarters and yesterday her remorseful husband, utterly prostrated by disease, her constitution entirely broken down, and with a gaunt, wherd and skeleton-like figure, the light of their late fine home in the country, in the vehicle was enough to appal the stoutest heart and draw the tear of pity from the eye of the passer-by. The cause in this instance was the legitimate operation in which she was engaged was the third story of a small business store, and was supported by her before the parties renting it were aware of the nature of her business.

Ecclesiastical Rummery.

Rev. Dr. Curry recently applied the term "Ecclesiastical bummers" to a class of men which is thus described in the Journal of Zion, a paper having charge around conferences, camp-meetings, Sunday schools, and mission work, embracing every opportunity to talk and to give their testimony, to the annoyance of the church generally and like duck-in-the-box, popping out as soon as the cover is lifted. At a late Sunday school convention, this class of men were referred to as "Sunday school killers"—the second preacher on the programme, consuming the time and patience of the teachers, simply to hear themselves talk. This class of men are the bane of religious meetings, and should be kept as far as familiar as mendicants about the streets. Nothing can prove more clearly that God is in the Fulton Street prayer-meeting than the character of this class. They attend every service, and are known as the fifteen minute men. They always rise when they can get a chance. They prevent strangers from taking part by springing to their feet at the first vacancy. These men are the "long prayer," say the same talk, week out and week in, and make the audience positively shiver when they come to the close. They are the consecrated bummers, and but "pray them in a mortar with a pestle," and they will talk still. A daily prayer-meeting is held every afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association. Some professional talkers are on hand. But the energetic young men who control that institution give them to understand that they can not consume the time or wear out the patience of the saints. They settle on a new church with a peculiar gusto. The pastors, both through the press and private conference, are asking if there is any definite plan for this annoyance. "Who shall deliver us," they say, "from this calamity?"—*New York paper.*

THE exports and imports of the Chinese Empire, in 1873, were valued at two hundred and thirty millions of dollars; and of this Great Britain and her colonies supplied or imported from the empire one hundred and ninety-eight millions, or seven-eighths of the whole amount. The Chinese trade with the United States was but eighteen millions! This is hardly a small figure for the United States, but small though it be, it is an increase on the previous year. The only satisfaction in the statistics of the China trade of this country lies in the fact that, within the last half dozen years, they show a steady advance. It hardly justifies, however, the apprehension of the British Secretary of Legation at Pekin, who writes home to his government that we are likely to become the most formidable competitor of England in Chinese trade. His alarm, we ought to say, is partly based on other recent statistics of the trade of the Chinese trade is actually conducted in American vessels. Thus, in 1871, when we only owned but 24 ships to England in the volume of trade in the ratio of one to eleven, the American tonnage engaged in carrying that trade nearly equalled the English, our tonnage being 3,187,663 and the English tonnage 3,330,881. Reversing the maritime rule prevalent everywhere else, in the China seas we can compete as carriers on an equal footing with England. The greater portion of the American tonnage that is engaged in foreign trade is found in the Pacific and Indian oceans, where it is still able to find lucrative employment.

ECONOMY.

French but Difficult to Practice—Easy to Sensible Suggestions.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Perhaps nothing more effectual in preventing people from reforming their habits, in any direction, than an attempt to deny or ignore the real difficulties that stand in their way. This is a common mistake with those who wish to use their influence to good purpose. In urging the performance of a duty, or the abandonment of a fault, they will declare that nothing is easier. "You have only to cease drinking, to forsake bad company, to desist from selfish or quarrelsome conduct," as the case may be. They fail to recognize the intense efforts, the numerous obstacles, the thorny paths involved in this word *only*. If, however, instead of ignoring them, they lasten to lay bare the real difficulties, the difficulties that lie in the road of reform, at the same time exhibiting the benefits that must accrue from the effort to overcome them, and thus, by hope and encouragement, strengthening the will to brave endeavors, they will often be themselves astonished at the success of their enterprise.

The lamentable assertions of philanthropic persons to subdue extravagance are often characterized by this mistake. They do not realize the many embarrasements which surround the subject, nor the amount of courage and perseverence necessary to secure any considerable degree of economy. A late writer in the *Saturday Review*, in discussing extravagance, says he does not think the lack, for he discloses some of its sources that have hitherto escaped general recognition, and generously admits the existence of difficulty in governing it. His essay appears to have been suggested by a speech upon the subject by Lord Derby, who declared that "Englishmen are distinguished among the people of the earth by their extravagance or are surpassed by their American cousins." That was really candid of the palm thus given as demands a more tangible proof than Lord Derby's assertion; but be that as it may, there can be no doubt that economy is one of our most notable virtues. It may be, as Lord Derby declares, owing to the performance of national characters, that we have inherited from a long line of ancestors, together with other national characteristics, a tendency to extravagance. Perhaps it is what caused the first tendency? It must have resulted from certain conditions, and a patient and careful investigation into the conditions which favor such a habit will best enable us to aim at the root of the evil.

Extravagance is not by any means the wilful and deliberate fault some of its censors declare it to be. People drift into it far oftener than they set sail purposely in that direction. It is so much easier to do as others do, especially when that course agrees with personal inclination and comfort, than to strike out boldly and manfully for economy in the midst of singularity, if not of meanness, and at the same time sacrificing much that is pleasurable. There is a natural indolence which revolts against the exertion necessary to economy, and this is one prominent cause why it does not flourish more extensively. This it is, which, more than anything else, induces a passive submission to custom, fashion and popular opinion, and almost drives men to open and close our purse strings at pleasure. It is easy for moralists to point out the many evils which follow this slavery, and the entire absurdity and folly on which it is based. No one ventures to deny their statements. Many heartily endorse them with regret, and censure those who are more deeply entangled than themselves. Some, more humble and sincere, take counsel of their means, and, in the privacy of certain habits and retrench certain expenses, and a few of these persevere in such efforts, and accomplish something toward the establishment of a wise economy. Yet the great tide flows on, bearing with it the multitudes, and the current indorses them, and civilized humanity adds link after link to its own chains, against all its convictions of what it ought to be, and what it would be than from any other cause.

Is there then no remedy? Must we go on increasing and perpetuating the extravagance which we all deplore; prostrating the higher and nobler ends of living to the baser and more sensuous, involving ourselves and others more inextricably in the net-work of conventionality? While this is by no means an inevitable necessity, we must yet acknowledge that unless some more potent means are put into operation than have hitherto been used, there is much fear that the current will continue to sweep on with undiminished rapidity. While fully disclaiming the heresy which would have us practice economy in expenditures, we must admit that, so far from being an easy thing to establish, it is one of the hardest tasks. Many individuals and communities successfully do the wages of sin, without the aid of legislation to minister the comforts of life, save such as are could command for money, per purse was soon depleted and poverty stared them in the face. Her condition was reported to police headquarters and yesterday her remorseful husband, utterly prostrated by disease, her constitution entirely broken down, and with a gaunt, wherd and skeleton-like figure, the light of their late fine home in the country, in the vehicle was enough to appal the stoutest heart and draw the tear of pity from the eye of the passer-by. The cause in this instance was the legitimate operation in which she was engaged was the third story of a small business store, and was supported by her before the parties renting it were aware of the nature of her business.

THE CHESTER COUNTY TRAGEDY.

Some Further Particulars—A Requisition on the Governor of Maryland for the Murderer.

The Lancaster *Express* of the 18th inst. gives the following additional particulars concerning the late terrible tragedy in Chester county:

The exact location of this most horrible of recent murders is in Penn township, Jennersville, but about three miles distant, in West Fallowfield township. Samuel Rhoads, brother-in-law to the supposed murderer, testified before the Coroner that Underzook, on conversation with him about killing this man—the stranger—whom he had left in bed at Jennerville, Rhoads refused utterly to engage in the horrible deed. Underzook asked Rhoads if he wouldn't take the stranger to board as he—the stranger—was subject to nervous pain, and while he was in one of the paroxysms, a good opportunity would be offered for taking his life and no one would be to blame for the deed. But Rhoads would not listen to any of Underzook's propositions. Underzook then went to the stranger and told him that Rhoads was driving the Jennerville team ahead of him, loose, to Jennerville. On his way back to this latter place, he (Underzook) would take him (the stranger) a by-stander made some remark to Underzook about the horses running away, and Underzook replied very promptly. His abrupt reply attracted the attention of a stranger, who, fearing that Underzook was insane at once, as he had lived in that neighborhood a few years since. About o'clock Tuesday afternoon Underzook and the murdered man arrived at the Pennsgrovville team from Jennerville. About 4 o'clock Underzook and the stranger left the yard again. Wilson recognized Underzook and noticed the stranger in company with him. This fact he had in one particular from the manner in which the body was found. Nothing more was seen of the pair by any one, and the next discovery being the body on Friday last. On last Friday, July 11, Gainer Moore, of Pennsgrovville, went to Cochranville, and there met the murdered man at the Fallowfield, noticed a number of buzzards hovering about them. Moore went on and a man named Useless, died to-day after a few hours sickness.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1873.

The Centennial.

The subject of the Centennial celebration of American Independence is already receiving attention from the Commissioner of Education. In 1871 the Commissioner, at a meeting of the National Teachers Convention at St. Louis, introduced a resolution and delivered an address, showing the importance of timely and full preparation for the representation of educational progress in the United States at the Centennial celebration. Information received at the Bureau also shows that the Teachers' Association of Pennsylvania and other States have had the matter under advisement. The Commissioner of Education will shortly send out circulars to the various educational institutions of the country, from the university down to the township free school, asking a history of each, with drawings and models illustrative of the foundation and growth of the institution or school. This will give a most complete view of the development of education from the primitive schools established by the various Colonization companies down to the present time. The Bureau of Education will collate, digest and classify the most important features of these special histories, so as to give a general idea of progress. Schools are one of the boasted institutions of our land and the bulwark of its liberties. It is eminently fitting, therefore, that they should be appropriately represented in that great exhibition of the progress of a hundred years of National existence.

Spontaneous Combustion.

The fire at the Navy Department this morning is believed was the result of spontaneous combustion in the drawings of the machinery for the new sloops of war were badly damaged, but many of them are photographic negatives, so that they can be replaced. The loss is estimated at $25 000. The most valuable records, fortunately, were in the vaults. The navy officials were emphatically "at sea" this morning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1873.

Signs of Progress in the Old Dominion.

The State Teachers' Association of Virginia, recently in session at Alexandria, characterized its proceedings by a step in the line of progress. Hitherto the Association has been composed mainly of presidents and professors of the different colleges and private institutions of learning in the State. At the late meeting a resolution was adopted inviting the teachers of the public schools of the State to join with them. The free school system is of comparatively recent date in the Old Dominion. The days of education for the exclusive benefit of the rich, however, have passed with the changed order of things, and the poor white trash of the State, in earlier days so much looked down upon and despised by the chivalry, will have an opportunity of indulging in the blessings and advantages of public schools. During the session General Eaton, the Commissioner of Education, paid the Association a visit. He was invited to a seat in the assembly, and also was requested to join in the deliberations. He was invited to a speech which created a good impression. Mr. James M. Garnett, M. D., President of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, was also present. The presence of General Eaton gave particular satisfaction, and several very handsome compliments were exchanged on the subject. It was accepted as an official recognition from the government of the United States, or rather the educational branch of it, and gave rise to considerable enthusiasm. The next day a committee of the Association acknowledged the courtesy by paying a special visit to the Commissioner of Education at his office in this city.

The Recent Duels.

R. B. Rhett, the editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and the survivor of the recent duel near that city, came North immediately after, and was in Baltimore for several days. Neither he nor his friends seem to apprehend that he will ever be made to seriously suffer for his connection with the affair. Governor Kellogg is, however, urging the Governor of Mississippi, upon the basis of which state the duel was fought, to have all the parties concerned brought to punishment.

Intelligence received here states that McCarty, the Richmond duellist, has had his case continued until August 14, on account of his feeble condition from his wounds. The impression is that no Virginia jury will ever convict him.

Important Suit About a Dog.

Hon. Caleb Cushing entered suit against Thomas Kelly, claiming $1,000 damages for the wilful keeping of a dog which barks incessantly, day and night, and gives the plaintiff no peace to attend to business or sleep during the day and prevents sleep at night. The result of the suit is looked for with much interest, as in the event of its being gained by Mr. Cushing, numerous other suits will be entered by parties similarly aggrieved.

Receiving Up Family Arrangements.

A movement will be made at an early day, by the Treasury Department, to enforce the rule prohibiting the employment of two persons of the same family in the Department. It is known that in many cases that when the husband and wife hold government positions, the marriage being kept secret for the purpose of retaining places. There are at least five instances of the kind in the Treasury, and it is the intention of the proper officers to enforce the rule strictly. He evidently does not believe in fostering whole families at the expense of the army of meritorious applicants for position, nor does he mean to depress the marriage market, but, on the contrary, is encouraging employees usually creates vacancies.

THE CHOLERA.

Thirty Deaths at Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Disease Raging Fearfully.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—A special to the *Sentinel* from Mt. Vernon, Indiana, says the cholera is raging fearfully at that place. Commencing on Thursday last there has been about thirty deaths. Business is almost entirely suspended.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Not a single death was reported from cholera to-day.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Dispatches to the physicians last night six new cases of cholera appeared in the penitentiary to-day, two convicts. John B. Thomas, of Lyndon and a man named Useless, died to-day after a few hours sickness.

STORMS IN OHIO.

Rain in Torrents and Unceasing Thunder and Lightning—Damage to Crops and Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., July 15, 1873.

The hardest storm we have had for years visited this section last night. The thunder and lightning was incessant, and the rain came down in torrents, doing immense damage to crops and railroads. The southern end of the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Road and the Vienna branch was washed away in many places, and trains run only part of the day. A large force of men were at work to-day repairing damages. The Salineville and Youngstown Railroad was also about ruined. The track is damaged greatly by whole embankments washing away.

Church Spire Demolished and Man Killed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OSBORNVILLE, Ohio, July 15, 1873.

During a thunder storm last evening the spire of the German Reformed church in this place was completely demolished by a thunderbolt. During the same storm a barn belonging to Jacob Hoover, near Fredericksburg, in this county, was struck by lightning and the man was found dead. The body of the murdered man has not yet been identified.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., July 15, 1873.

Heavy rains fell in this vicinity last night and this morning, doing no very serious damage, however.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—A terrible storm visited Ironton, O., this morning. The steamer on the Ohio had to be tied up. The Iron and Steel Company's furnaces, rolling mills and the whole city of bricks buried from the walls violently. A large iron bar was torn from the hands of a fireman and he was severely shocked. Many houses visited. Delaware injuring trees, the hail gathered crops and an unfinished house.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Lake Michigan and Southern Shops at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 15.—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company have just purchased 160 acres of land lying near the city, and alongside their track, for the purpose of erecting their shops and extending their yards. The price paid was $250 per acre, being about $104,000, which is a handsome profit to the owners, who purchased and sold the land to the company. Work will be commenced at once upon this ground.

Lease of the New Jersey Roads Decided to be Unauthorized.

TRENTON, July 15.—The Court of Errors and Appeals, by a vote of seven to one, has decided that the act of 1870 did not authorize the lease of the New Jersey roads to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and orders an injunction to issue against it, unless the contrary of the case have become so changed that a different mode of relief is necessary. Chief Justice Beasley dissents, saying the act of 1870 was passed by the Legislature fully conversant with the leases, which has been made and is binding.

Jacob Thompson's Defalcation Explained.

MEMPHIS, July 15.—In a letter published in the *Avalanche* this morning Jacob Thompson explains the large deficit in the accounts of the Department of the Interior during his incumbency. He says the Second Auditor of the Treasury, a man long around conferences, camp-meetings, Sunday schools, and mission work, emb

Coal Miners' Convention.

Scale of Prices Adopted.

A Reduction of $1 20 Per Hundred Bushels.

A Resolution Passed to Quit Work Until the Operators Confer with the Arbitration Committee of the Miners.

A Strike Virtually Inaugurated.

The Miners in Pool No. 4 Not Bound by this Action, Etc., Etc.

A Delegate Convention of the miners of Western Pennsylvania was held at headquarters, in English's building, Fourth avenue, Tuesday forenoon, commencing at ten o'clock.

Mr. John Watt, President of the Miners' Protective Association, presided, with Messrs. Geo. Archibald and Walter J. Reed as Secretaries.

When the roll had been called, it was found that seventy delegates were present, representing fifty-five pits.

The first motion made was to exclude the reporters of the city press, and in its discussion the newspapers were severely censured for unfairness towards the miners—a charge that, so far as this paper is concerned, is wholly unfounded.) The motion was finally lost by a decided vote.

It was then agreed that the delegates from Westmoreland, Washington and Beaver counties have the same privileges as delegates from Allegheny county.

A motion being carried unanimously, Messrs. August Steiner, Daniel Baden, W. W. Wagner, Penman and Campbell were appointed a committee to draw up a scale of prices for mining coal under the Miners' Protection bill.

Reports were then received from the various delegates, as to the feeling among the men in the several pits represented. These reports showed a very decided disposition to continue at work under the Miners' Protection bill, and in opposition to a strike. It was also ascertained that several of the pits have been working for five cents per bushel at the rate of eighty pounds per bushel, while others have been doing work at five cents per bushel at the rate of one hundred and thirty pounds per bushel.

The Convention then took a recess until one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the roll had been called, the Committee on Arbitration made a report, stating that the Coal Producers' Exchange had refused to meet them and that no reply could be elicited from the River Exchange, which report was received by the Convention and the committee continued.

NEW SCALE OF PRICES ADOPTED.

The committee appointed at the morning session to draw up a scale of prices presented their report as follows:

⅜-inch screen, $3 50 per 100 bushels.

1-inch screen, $3 50 per 100 bushels, and 40 cents for nut coal.

1⅛-inch screen, $3 50 per 100 bushels, and 90 cents for lump coal.

1¾-inch screen, $3 50 per 100 bushels, and $1 50 for nut coal.

For lump, nut and slack weighed together, 85 cents per ton.

Mr. Archibald offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in no case will we work unless the operators comply with the price of 76 pounds a bushel and 2,000 pounds a ton, and that all wagons used be uniform in size.

He said this was what the law provided for, and the miners should insist upon it.

Mr. Steiner proposed an amendment, that no work be done until the operators comply with the law. What price should be received for nut coal was another question to be settled hereafter.

Mr. Watt stated that no person or corporation was above the law. The law provided that seventy-six pounds shall be a bushel, and 2,000 pounds one ton. The operators could not set this law at defiance if the miners stood up for their rights, and they simply asked the operators to abide by that law.

Mr. Woolslayer remarked that the law made seventy-six pounds a bushel of coal, but the provision in regard to contracts left the miners to do as they pleased—to make a different law for themselves. If they stood up for themselves all would be well. They should not allow any party to make political catspaws of them, but look out for their own interests.

The original resolution was then read and adopted, a few delegates voting in the negative.

A delegate stated that some of the coal bosses in Pools Nos. 1 and 2 had made overtures, and the rest of the men might stay out till all eternity and not get any benefit of the law.

DISCUSSION ON THE SCALE OF PRICES.

The President stated that the scale of prices was next in order.

Mr. Steiner explained the scale of prices as agreed upon by the committee. It amounted to a reduction of $1 20 per hundred bushels on the old prices. It also fixed a uniform rate for mines on the railroads and on the river. He was satisfied that honest weight and the correct measure would bring the miners more money at 80 cents per hundred bushels, than they received under the present iniquitous system of weighing and measuring. He thought the operators would accept them, and this avoid a strike. The only way to avoid a strike, and would be done if the miners presented a bold and unbroken front. Let them show by acting that they had the right spirit and honest act. If they did this, he would have no fears for the result.

After making an assessment of twenty-five cents per man, to defray expenses of the organization, the Convention adjourned.

In closing our report, we may state that we have given the action without coloring, but the Convention was far from being either orderly or harmonious. While the great majority of the delegates believe that they will succeed in forcing the operators to accept their terms, there are many among them who are not so sanguine.

MR. DUDLEY W. ADAMS, Master of the National Grange, delivered a Fourth of July oration at Ottumwa, in which he foreshadowed a probable and peaceful influence of the farmers' Granges and associations that are springing into existence all over the country. He devoted a large portion of his address to the social and domestic life of farmers as a class, and told them that toil is the great moving principle which wears out body and soul in the drudgery of the farm without a just return. He blamed the farmers for making it worse than disagreeable as to drive all young men of spirit and enterprise into other business. He urged upon them the giving of more time to reading and study, and the larger indulgence of healthful amusements. The farmers would prosper just as well off as they are now in worldly goods if they would follow this advice, and would certainly have a better consolation in hard times. The Granges are calculated to cultivate this new spirit among the agricultural community.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE New York *Times* notices the somewhat important fact in these days, that two important landgrant mortgages, created some twenty years ago, have been promptly paid off, as far as the bonds have been presented for redemption, out of the cash proceeds of the lands originally mortgaged. The Illinois Central mortgage was for $17,000,000, due in 1875. Of this large sum $14,000,000 bonds have been redeemed and cancelled, and every effort made to induce the presentation of the remaining $3,000,000. The land grant mortgage of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road was originally for $4,000,000. The cash proceeds of the lands have been applied to the purchase of the bonds, at prices ranging from par to 110 per cent, to the extent of $3,000,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 16, 1873.

The general interest taken in the new movement of our import and export trade, shows that business men are alive to the value of the facts as presented by the official figures on that subject. The influence of the decrease of our imports on the future of the money market cannot be over estimated. Reasoning from the past, as the fall of '71 was harder on business men than that of '70, and as '72 was unprecedented in its severity, it is but natural that a repetition of the past should be looked for this year. Yet a much severer strain than that of last year cannot be successfully met, and general suspension would be the only result. The experience of the past has taught our merchants a vigorous caution in the conduct of their affairs, and the mercantile community are now much better prepared to meet the stringency, if it does come, than they were last season.

The first and vegetable markets are fully supplied with articles in season.

The weather is warm, with tokens of rain. The rivers have not yet reached a "coal boat rise." The receipts of butter have fallen off, and prices have advanced 1@2c ₱ lb. Eggs are also a shade better.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	84	989	1,073
Apples, bbls	84	289	362
Cheese, lbs	847	1,004	1,857
Corn, sks	4,341	4,298	8,695
Wheat, sks	3,009	680	3,719
Barley, sks		126	126
Rye, sks	1,167	803	1,969
Oats, sks	14,020	9,201	23,221
Butter, lbs	913	901	414
Bacon, lbs	431	59	490

The following are the rulings of the market, the prices being nominal unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—The old crop is nearly extinct. The new crop is coming in plentiful supply, and is offered entirely by quality and condition, the rates ranging from $3 00 to $5 00 per bbl. Receipts 97 bbls.

ASHES—We quote common soda ash at 4¾c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@4¼c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

ALES—There is a moderate demand, with sales as follows: X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 ₱ bbl; Bass English ale, kilderkins, 25 gals, $24; bbls, 45 gals, $44; bbls, 60 gals, $65.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 60; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $27; 10 lb wooden boxes, ₱ doz, 40c.

BUTTER—Receipts light. We quote prime to choice at 18@20c. There is little inquiry for inferior grades and prices are nominal.

BEESWAX—There has been an advance in beeswax, and we are reported sales at 31@40c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN—There is a fair demand, but no change in prices. We continue to quote hurl at 8¾@9c; green Sc; red top 4½@5c.

BEANS—The market is quiet with sales at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bushel for prime white navy.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We quote as follows: Sugar cured Hams 16c; canvassed sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 9½c; rib sides 10½c; clear sides 11½c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 19½c; mess pork, $16 00; prime mess, $14 00; tierces, 2¾@3c; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined lard, in half bbls, 10½; refined lard, in kegs and buckets, 11¾c. Receipts bacon tierces, 216.

CHEESE—We are not advised of any change in prices. We still quote factory at 11¼@12c for found lots; jobbing lots le better; dairy 9½@10c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's and Carey's at $12@13 ₱ bbl; lower grades $8@10.

CARBON OIL—We quote f. o. b., on cars at 15c; city 15½@16c.

CREESE—Beeson's hydraulic $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 75; Rowena $4 00@4 50; white lime $2; calcined plaster $4 50@5 00; land plaster $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 ₱ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Prices are nominally as follows: Peaches, halves, 6@6½c; pitted 9½@10c; peeled 16@18c. Apples 5@6c. Blackberries 9@10c. Pitted cherries 15@16c; unpitted 6@7c ₱ lb.

Note—The figures are for prime fruit per dozen—the latter figure an extreme.

FISH—Large shore, No 1, $25 ₱ bbl; medium do No 1, $20; large do No 2, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kits 22c more; lake herring, quarters, $3 15; white fish $8.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 75@85c; mixed and old 40@60c.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices and quote as follows:

Coffee—Choice Rio 26c; good to prime 22½@24c; choice old Government Java 30c; roasted, loose, 27½c; 1 lb packages, 28c.

Sugar—Refined Sugar—Cut loaf 12¼c; crushed, 11¾c; powdered, 11½c; granulated, 11½c; A, 11½c; extra A, 11¼c; extra C, 10¾c; Metropolitan extra C, 10¾c; the C, 10¾c; Franklin extra C, 10c; Diamond extra C, 9¾c. Brown sugars—Demerara, 11@11½c; New Orleans molasses, 10@11c; lower grades from 7½ to 8¾c.

Syrups—Common, 28@36c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 60c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@75c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¼@8c; Patna, 8c; Carolina, 8¾@9¼c.

CANNED GOODS—Following are the ruling figures of quotations for canned goods, pickles and fruits, groceries in this market: 2 lbs blackberries, ₱ doz, $2 25; 2 lbs white cherries, ₱ doz, $2 75@3 00; 2 lbs red cherries, $2 75. 2 lbs green peaches, $2 75@3 00; 2 lbs pie peaches, $2 25; 3 lbs California pears, $3; 2 lbs egg plums, $3 00; 2 lbs Damson plums, $2 75; 2 lbs blue eagle, $2 75; 2 lbs quinces, $2 25; 2 lbs strawberries, $2 25; 2 lbs blueberries, $3 50; 2 lbs whortleberries, $2 75; 2 lbs lima beans, $2; 2 lbs string beans, $2; 2 lbs Wilson's corn, per doz, $3 00; 2 lbs sugar corn, $2 75; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green peas, $2 75; 2 lbs succotash, $3 25; 2 lbs tomatoes, $2 25; 3 lbs pumpkins, $2 65; 1 lb California salmon, $2 25; 2 lbs California salmon, $3 50; 1 lb Columbia salmon, $1 60; 1 lb Fresh water salmon, $1 60; 1 lb Irish rooster, $2 75; 1 lb lobster, $2 75; 1 lb cove oysters, $1 10@1 40; 2 lbs cove oysters, $2 00@2 25; 1 lb stewed oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $2 75; tomato ketchup, quarts, $2 25; tomatoe ketchup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, pints, $4 25; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $2 50.

Imitation—Imitation French mustard, ₱ doz, $1 50; genuine French mustard, $2 50; Coleman's ¼ lb, $2 75; Coleman's ½ lb, $4 50; Coleman's 1 lb, $7 50; 3 and 6 lb cans, ₱ lb, 42c; 10 lb cans, 40c; 20 lb kegs, 38c.

Pickles—Half barrels Boston mixed, $7 50; half barrels, 600 medium, $5 00; barrels, 1,200 medium, $10 00; gallon, plain or mixed, $1 75; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $3 65; gallons, plain, $5 50; Chicago gallons, plain, $6 00; English chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English chow chow, pints, $3 75; English chow chow, quarts, $6 50; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 75; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 50; English cauliflower, pints, $3 75; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 50; English specialty, pints, $3 75; English specialty, quarts, $6 50; English sliced onions, pints, $3 75; English sliced onions, quarts, $6 50; English whole onions, pints, $4 50; English whole onions, quarts, $8 50; English gherkins, pints, $4 50; English gherkins, quarts, $7 50; English Mofussil pickles, pints, $4 50.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours 989 bbls. There has been a rushing wheat. Winters some western brands of spring wheat. Winters are still held at quotations. We quote western brands at $5 25, $5 50, $5 75, $6 00, $6 25, $6 50@6 75 ₱ bbl for full rates are unchanged at $5 00@6 00 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of corn and oats for the past twenty-four hours by rail and river: Corn, 578 sacks; oats, 1,006 sacks. It will be noted that there are no receipts reported by river to-day. Prices have undergone no change, the ruling of the market for wheat being nominal, but lacking in character, according to quality. The oats market continues firm, and prices are tending upward; we quote shade for good mixed, and shade for white. Shelled corn 55c, free in elevator—quotable at 53@54c in store. Small supply at 56@57c in bulk. There is some inquiry for rye; we continue to quote at 78@80c.

HAY—The tendency of prices is still upward; baled may be quoted at $25@28, and some dealers are asking $30 for coming fancy. Loose is being sold at $20@22 ₱ ton.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at $4@4 25 per bbl.

HOPS—Market firm at 55@60c for 1872.

KNOBS—Wood and horn knobs in fair supply and prices lower. We quote at $5 00@7 00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 63@65c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs; coarse, $1 30@1 40; fine, $1 20@1 30; chopped corn and oats $1 25 do; chopped corn $1 30.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, sell by the coop at 60 cents per pair.

POTATOES—New now rule the market and sell at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

PRUNES—Per lb 5@5½c; ₱ bushel 8@9c.

RAGS—Sales at 3½@4½c ₱ lb.

RAISINS—Per case of 4 do, 2c; hard, do, 45.

TALLOW—7¼@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sold at 90@94c ₱ per gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 per dozen; three hoop do $2 75; No. 1 tubs, $6 50; No. 2 do, $5 50; No. 3 do, $4 50; 3-wash boards, IXL, $2 50; do Toddi $2 75; do Acme $2 75.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1873.

REMARKS.—"Business is business." We met today a well-to-do farmer from Elizabeth township, who had some hay for sale, but the price offered not meeting his views, he ordered it to be stored, stating that he must be at home to-morrow to superintend the "reaper." We may here remark that we have not yet heard of any new wheat being offered in this market. However, the St. Louis papers of Tuesday inform us that Messrs. Teichman & Co. sold 150 bbls flour at $8 50 per bbl, manufactured from *all* new wheat, being the first lot offered in that market.

With regard to the markets we have little to say. This is the usual season for dullness, and there seems to be no exception to the general rule.

The flour trade is reported active, with a reduction of 25c per barrel on Minnesotas. Other brands of springs and winters unchanged.

We have no change to note in the situation of the grain market. The feeling in wheat is firmer. Oats is in fair demand. Rye is inquired for.

Bacon and provisions are reported fairly active. The stocks are ample and of the very best quality, being cured and prepared for this market with the greatest care.

The fruit and vegetable markets are fully supplied with articles in season.

The weather is warm, with tokens of rain. The rivers have not yet reached a "coal boat rise." The receipts of butter have fallen off, and prices have advanced 1@2c ₱ lb. Eggs are also a shade better.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

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KNOBS—Wood and horn knobs in fair supply and prices lower. We quote at $5 00@7 00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 63@65c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs; coarse, $1 30@1 40; fine, $1 20@1 30; chopped corn and oats $1 25 do; chopped corn $1 30.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, sell by the coop at 60 cents per pair.

POTATOES—New now rule the market and sell at $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

PRUNES—Per lb 5@5½c; ₱ bushel 8@9c.

RAGS—Sales at 3½@4½c ₱ lb.

RAISINS—Per case of 4 do, 2c; hard, do, 45.

TALLOW—7¼@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sold at 90@94c ₱ per gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 per dozen; three hoop do $2 75; No. 1 tubs, $6 50; No. 2 do, $5 50; No. 3 do, $4 50; 3-wash boards, IXL, $2 50; do Toddi $2 75; do Acme $2 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 17, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market was a shade firmer yesterday, spot crude being held at a slight advance here. The feeling was also better at Parker's. From personal information it looks as if the bottom had been reached.

CRUDE.

Spot was held firmly at 5¼@5½c., although no sales were reported at this point. Parker's sales 1,600 bbls at 51 87½, and 4,600 bbls at 51 90 per bbl. For further information see dispatches from the oil regions.

REFINED.

The market was reported firm. Holders were asking 14½@14¾c., being an advance.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firm with a good demand; city $2 25; country $2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 16.—The *Courier* says: The market was firm and business quite transacted quantity and the market seemed dull, while considerable change was noted in the upper round. Very little new Oil is sold above 50c, the sales at 51@52c being generally of old wool, which is worth from one to two cents per pound more than the new clip. Many of the wool-growers are holding over their clip above the market price, but the prevailing disposition among dealers is to refrain from buying until prices such as to warrant them in expecting a living profit. There is no speculative feeling, and whatever sales are made are to supply current wants. We quote choice old Ohio and Pennsylvania delaine: new do 59c; new Michigan X 48@50c; Wisconsin 45@47c.

The sales of California wool continues large, and prices are quite firm, choice spring wool bringing 50@52c., while medium grades at 35@40c. The receipts are fair, but not in excess of the wants of the trade.

The demand for coming wool continues light, but prices are steady. Fleeced wools have sold fairly, the transactions being principally in domestics. Unwashed wools have also been in moderate demand.

The demand for foreign wool has been limited. Stocks are heavy, but are held with considerable firmness, and a little above the views of buyers.

TIDIOUTE, July 16.—Market quiet and unchanged at $2 00@2 02½.

TIDIOUTE, July 16.—Market firm at $2 05 bid; $2 10 asked.

PARKER'S, July 16.—$1 90 is the ruling of the market to-day.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

FOXBURG, July 16.—Market quiet at $1 90@1 91½.

TIDIOUTE, July 16.—Market $1 85 and quiet and firm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Refined 18¼c; crude 7¼c in bulk; bbls 12½c; futures 17½@18c.

OIL CITY, July 16.—Market $2 05.

NEW YORK HOP MARKET.

July 12.—There is more inquiry, but holders mostly refuse to sell at late rates. Sales about 150 bales, foreign and American 1872's at from 40 to 50c.

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 10th inst. says: Further observation adds to the confidence in the opinion expressed last week that the crop throughout the great hop district of this State will not likely prove an average one, under the most favorable circumstances as to weather, &c. The old and the new yards promise only a light yield; yards from three to seven years old will do better. The yield of the whole country is more likely to fall below than to exceed the last year, and therefore will not be sufficient to meet the home demand.

The following is the first circular of Mr. Emmet Wells of the 11th instant:

Domestic receipts for the week..... 123
Total receipts since September 1, 1872..... 23,163
Total receipts for same period in 1871..... 28,196
Total receipts for same period in 1870..... 29,587
Total receipts for same period in 1869..... 100,425
Total imports since September 1, 1872..... 20,834
Total exports since September 1, 1872..... 9,146

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending July 11.

Georges Codfish.—Stock very light and but few being cured. Market firm at $5 75 ₱ qtl. Bank in good receipt, and selling for $5 00@5 25, according to quality.

Bankerel.—Shore better in receipt; about 1,500 bbls having arrived the past week. Last sales at $15 ₱ bbl for No. 1, $13 for No 2, $10@ for large and medium 3s. Fares quickly taken up on arrival.

Fresh Halibut.—No arrivals of bank this week. One fare sold on Saturday for $5 per cwt for white, and $2 for gray. Two or three small fares of Georges have arrived this week, which have sold for $11 50@16 50 per cwt.

Smoked do.—In light supply and selling at 9¾ to 10c ₱ lb, according to quality.

Oil—Last sales of cod, 60c ₱ gallon.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 17, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.	Horses. head.	Mules. No.
Thursday, July 10	1,480	3,235	1,460	15	17
Friday, July 11	2,576	2,300	2,440	30	17
Saturday, July 12	600	800	3,000	15	..
Sunday, July 13	2,092	2,425	800	60	..
Monday, July 14	2,160	2,320	2,600	40	..
Tuesday, July 15	868	500	1,680	15	..
Wednesday, July 16	1,224	700	3,600	15	..
Total	9,480	12,280	14,480	190	34
Last week	7181	15,201	4,200	180	68

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. Hogs.	Sheep. head	Horses. No.	Mules. No.
Thursday, July 10	1,920	3,100	2,400	20
Friday, July 11	2,540	2,500	1,200	15
Saturday, July 12	1,950	2,500	2,600	30
Monday, July 14	1,850	4,300	1,000	40
Tuesday, July 15	1,224	1,700	1,800	..
Wednesday, July 16	900	1,000	3,000	15
Total	8,200	15,200	12,400	135
Last week	7,604	19,101	10,400	288

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending to-day have been heavy of through and fair of stock intended for this point. The quality is generally the common and medium grades, with a sprinkling of prime and extra cattle. On Friday last we noted that trade was closing firm, with everything sold and closed out. This state of affairs caused a good feeling to rule, and sellers looked forward to this week for a fair market. In this they have not been disappointed. Advices from the East proved to be of a favorable character, and coupled with the fact that there was not a heavy run on the market made holders sanguine of a good trade. The attendance of buyers is good, all the small towns of the interior of the state being represented. The market opened on Monday at about last week's prices, but not many cattle changed hands, and the market ruled in the afternoon about as it opened—firm. On Tuesday there were an increased attendance of buyers, who at once took hold freely and trade ruled active throughout the day closing firm. Some drovers and dealers were quite large and the market more active for a Tuesday than it has been for some months. On Wednesday the arrivals were fair but not heavy enough to cause any disposition of the part of buyers to bear down and trade is usually the case in time of heavy receipts. Trade, though more slow than on Tuesday, was good and prices about the same. All the Western men seem to be satisfied with the market, and we notice less growling about the condition of trade than usual. This makes two good markets in succession that we have had, and dealers speak less encouragingly about the future, fearing that reports of good trade will bring an increased supply of stock.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth $6 50; extra 1,300 lb steers $6 25@$6 40; prime 1,200 lb steers $5 75@6 25; fair 1,100 lb steers $5 25@5 50; common 1,000 lb steers $4 25@5 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs for the week have been fair, and not more than enough to meet the demand. Prices at the time of our last weekly report showed prime Philadelphia hogs to be selling from $4 to $4 90 and extra light hogs weighing from 175 to 200 lbs at $5 00. The market since then has improved some, the feeling is better, sales are made more readily and prices are higher. The best demand is for light hogs, and the scarcity of the same causes sales better and quicker than heavy stock. Usually heavy hogs bring the most money. Sometimes an difference of 50c per cwt is noted on 100 to 200 pounds. Now prices are about together, light, bringing about as much as heavy. On Wednesday trade ruled active and sales were made at $5 30 and $5 35, which shows an advance of 40c per hundred pounds over quotations of last week. At noon none of the stock in the yards was sold and the market was firm and active.

Sheep.

The run of sheep for the week fair and considerably in excess of last week. The quality of the sheep generally common, very few extra 190 lbs stock offering. The attendance from the East are of a favorable character and we have to note an active and firm market. The demand is good and sales are quick sell as fast as they arrive. At noon Wednesday the pens were pretty well cleaned out of sheep and dealers are firm and steady at that trade will rule about the same as last week, or ½c higher than two weeks ago. Prices are about as last week.

Better prices relatively than the common grades. Following are the current rates:

Extra, 190 lbs and upwards, $5 40 to $5 50; extra, 95 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 25; prime, 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 10; common, $4 50 to $4 90.

Cattle Sales.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO., SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	1,225	$5 00	20	1,200	$5 50
5	1,080	4 50	20	1,050	4 12
5	1,000	4 50	20	1,000	4 00
17	1,240	5 50	17	1,240	5 50
17	1,250	5 50	17	1,250	5 50
17	1,240	5 50	17	1,240	5 50
2	1,030	4 00	2	1,030	4 00

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

THE exports of domestic produce from Boston for the year ending June 30, were $29,386,000, an increase of $6,187,000 over last year. Most of this increase has accrued since January 1, 1873.

OF THE 35,170,294 passengers carried over the railroads in Pennsylvania last year, only thirty-three were killed—less than one in a million. The chances of death by railroad traveling, are, therefore, more than a million to one, in this State.

IT WOULD seem from the evidence in the GOODRICH murder case, in Brooklyn, that there is some doubt about the woman known as Miss STONARD as being his murderess. There is a prevalent impression that she is insane, or is playing the insane dodge to shield the real criminal, who is supposed to be a man named ROSCOE. It may be that this is only the "theory" of the police; but the mystery seems as far from being explained as ever.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* says that "sheep farming is becoming a very extensive business in Washington and Beaver counties, and is also being largely introduced in other counties of the same section of the State." Sheep farming, let us acquaint our friend at Harrisburg, has been the staple business of Washington county for nearly half a century, and was as active, there, thirty years ago as it is to-day.

ONE JOHN A. WHITEHOUSE was elected to Congress from the Dutchess district, New York, last fall, as a Liberal Republican. He states, in a letter recently published, that he is "opposed to the corruption now prevailing in the Republican party." A paper published in his district says that he this man spent $200,000 on his election, and that he "distanced all precedent in wholesale corruption of the ballot-box." It is always that kind of a fellow who prates loudest about "corruption."

THE Democratic papers complain that so much clerical force was wasted in the burial of the President's father, JESSE R. GRANT, no less than thirteen clergymen having been present on that occasion. As the poor old man held a trifling office at three dollars per month, did not drink whisky, and belonged to the Methodist church, they have no sympathy with such a criminal, and would, if they could, have condemned him to death without benefit of clergy.

THE New York *World* and other sheets of like character are trying to create the impression that it was the Republicans in the Constitutional Convention who tried to get that body to adjourn over the summer months. The motion to so adjourn was made by Judge WOODWARD, who does not pass for a Republican anywhere in Pennsylvania; and he was so achagrined at the refusal of the Convention to adopt his motion that he resigned his membership in it. Is not the *World* just a little bit hard up for party capital, just now?

THE promises which some men make when candidates, to obtain office, are more easily made than kept. The Cincinnati Reform movement furnishes a signal illustration of this. Judge HOFFER was elected Probate Judge of Hamilton county on a reform ticket, declaring that the fees of office were too great, and he promised that, if elected he would pay into the public treasury all the fees and perquisites accruing to his office above the sum of $5,000 per annum. After his election he took every cent that came into his hands and appropriated it to his private uses.

THE fatal disease prevailing in the Southwest, which is called "cholera," has been equally as fatal in the country as in the towns, and the Memphis and Vicksburg papers notice many instances of great mortality in various neighborhoods, but as there are no Boards of Health in the country to report such cases, the information obtained is necessarily partial. The Evansville *Journal*, as an instance, notes seven deaths in one week in a little place called Bouvine, in Southern Indiana. Of the extent to which the epidemic has thus prevailed in the country, we shall never, probably, be able to learn definitely.

REPORTS as to the crops in almost all parts of Europe are much more encouraging, and it is now anticipated with confidence that the deficiency in England and other countries will be smaller than was regarded as probable six weeks ago. At the very best, however, the wheat harvest must fall below the low average of last year, thus rendering England still more dependent on foreign lands for her food supply. In Germany there will be a fair average wheat crop. In France the splendid weather has greatly improved the appearance of this kind of crops in Russia have suffered from a want of rain.

THE receipts of pig metal and iron ore at this port for the six months ending July 1, show a gratifying increase, as the following table will show:

	1872.	1873.
Pig Iron and Ore Receipts by Rail from January to June 30, tons.	217,540	281,890
By River, January to June 30, tons.	44,872	79,171
Total tons.....	262,412	310,761
Increase in six months, tons.....		48,349

This increase is at the rate, nearly, of 2,000 tons a week; and now that the Ashtabula route to the Lake is in operation, we may reasonably look to a greater rate of increase during the next six months.

THE behavior of young WALWORTH on his way to the penitentiary for life, laughing, chatting, and joking all the way, was more indicative of the hardened criminal than of the unfortunate victim of youthful passions. Is it so small a thing to go for life to prison that a young man, handcuffed and bound in chains to another and older murderer, can afford to make light of it? Or does the young goose think that his family is too powerful to permit his imprisonment long, and that he will be pardoned out in a few days? If the latter is the case, he will soon wake from his enchantment and find the gates of his fools' paradise transformed into the matter-of-fact gates of a gloomy and perpetual prison.

UNDER what is known as the BORSEL law, in Ohio, which authorized cities and counties to issue bonds, by a vote of the people, to build railroads, bonds were issued by various municipal corporations in that State to the amount of $5,000,000 before the law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. As the law was actually in force only a few weeks, the Supreme Court having acted promptly in setting it aside, it is sad to think what *might* have been the fate of Ohio had the law remained in force. The year would not have elapsed without finding the State burdened with a railroad debt approaching a hundred millions. The Supreme Court, in that decision, did the people of Ohio a service for which they cannot be too grateful.

THE report that Lake Nyanza and Lake Tanganyika, in Africa, have been discovered to be but one body of water and the source of the Nile, has nothing to substantiate it but the authority of a reporter for the New York *Herald*, who says he got it from Sir SAMUEL BAKER at Khartoum. The *Herald* is, itself, doubtful of its correctness, and cites against it not only the difference in altitude above the sea of the two lakes—Tanganyika being eight hundred and seventy feet, by reported measurement, below the level of Nyanza, and by the measurement of STANLEY, another *Herald* man, that he visited the head of Lake Tanganyika with LIVINGSTONE, and found a river flowing into it from the North. It will be as well to wait for something more authentic before putting much faith in this reported discovery.

THE case of General HOWARD is a godsend to the Democratic press. They *assume* that there is an unexplained deficiency in his accounts, as a disbursing officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, of $800,000; but this is merely an imaginary sum. No authoritative intimations have been given as to the amount of the unsettled accounts. All that is known is that there is a deficiency in the accounts of some of General HOWARD's subordinates, and the Attorney General has given his opinion that the General is responsible, pecuniarily, for the acts of his subordinates. Congress, it is said, has been made known so far; and the result of any legal trial that may be instituted will alone show how much the responsibility amounts to. We are confident it will not prove large, and that the investigation will not in the least affect General HOWARD's integrity.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is anxious that the opposition to the Republican party in Ohio should unite upon some candidate for Governor who has never been heard of before in politics, and who would not go into the place tainted with the prejudices of the old Democratic or Republican party. It believes such a man could be elected. "The advice," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "is good and timely, but the difficulty seems to be in finding such a candidate." Exactly so; and another difficulty would be, he would be worth nothing to anybody or anything, when found. He would be like those jurors they used to hunt up so diligently and laboriously in New York, in capital cases, who had neither formed nor expressed an opinion on the case they were called to try. They were all found to be literally Know-nothings, and the least qualified, of all men, for the place of juror.

AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.

American credit ought to be as good as, if not better, than the credit of any other nation in the money markets of the world. The reasons which warrant the assertion are too apparent to need repetition, as every person sufficiently intelligent to feel any interest in the subject has them at command. But the reasons why American credit stands so low in Europe are not equally obvious. During the last few years much has been written on the fact, and it is often discussed in the circles of business men, and yet there cannot be said to be any prevalent and generally accepted theory of the subject. One cause frequently assigned for the fact is the dislike and distrust with which European capitalists are supposed to regard a republican form of government. This cause is easily shown to be insufficient. The Bourse is preeminently cosmopolitan, and however conservative its rulers may be, it is notorious that they do not allow their political partialities and prejudices to interfere with their pecuniary transactions. There are few of them who would not laugh at the suggestion that they should or could sacrifice their pecuniary interest to any predilection they might have for one form of government over another. They are besides thoroughly conversant with the internal condition and moving springs of affairs in the various monarchical States of the world, and know well the perils to which most of them are exposed in the present age. Whatever reasons formerly existed for doubting about the stability of the American government, have been completely neutralized by the events of the last decade; it has been proved to be one of the strongest governments on earth, rooted in the affections and in the deliberate conviction of its citizens that it suits them better than any other possible political form. It is therefore incredible that European capitalists can regard the American republic as less stable or as offering less trustworthy guaranties of its ability to pay its debts than those monarchies, which already burdened with outstanding accounts, still expend an enormous proportion of each year's income in the maintenance of their standing armies. But the notion that American republicanism depresses American credit is most satisfactorily exploded by a reference to France. The money lenders who have lately trusted France did not know how soon the conservative so-called republic actually established might become a real republic in the hands of the people, and French credit appears to exist quite independent of the form of government.

Another cause sometimes assigned for the lowness of American credit, is the prevailing corruption. Even though the revelations of the Credit Mobilier swindle and other such recent scandals have not tended to improve American credit abroad, they do not suffice to account for its low condition. In fact, men so well informed as European capitalists know that most of the States of Europe, whose securities they prefer to ours, can claim no exemption from corruption. The evil is kept quiet there, and is not, for the most part, permitted to become a subject of scandal, while here everything is made public. And yet every day seems to show that the Great Republic is still comparatively virtuous in money matters. The New York *Staats Zeitung*, which may be regarded as a European authority, at any rate as familiar with both sides of the Atlantic, affirms that the evil of stock-gambling in America is still far below the height it has reached in Europe.

In the opinion of the able and respectable journal just named, the most important influences or causes which interfere with the circulation of American securities, both National and State, in the European markets, may be reduced to two. One of them is American heedlessness of the views prevalent in European States as to the full significance of such obligations, and the other is the lax way in which our public finances are managed, estimates made, appropriations exceeded, and liquidation ordered by legislative bodies, without troubling themselves to inquire whether means are on hand to do so, or how they are to be obtained. As an illustration of the first of these causes, the *Staats Zeitung* refers to the arrest on the part of the United States of the payment of interest on the bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad. Of such bonds to the amount of twenty-eight millions, at least twenty-seven millions are in the hands of persons who bought them in good faith and supposed them a safe investment. After the government had countenanced the Credit Mobilier scheme and made it possible for the shareholders to receive their dividends in bonds of the Pacific Railroad, and they had sold their bonds and secured to them the money therein, the payment of the dividends was suddenly stopped preliminary to a prosecution for the punishment of the swindle which had been committed. In the judgment of the *Staats Zeitung*, the shock thus given to American credit in the European market will long be felt in the depression of American securities; an effect which would not be much, if at all, counteracted by the recovery of their money by individuals through an appeal to the courts.

An illustration of the lack of common sense in financial management the *Staats Zeitung* finds in the reduction of the debt during the financial year lately closed. According to Mr. BOUTWELL's estimate the revenues to be collected in the year ending with the 30th of June would yield a result which, after paying all current expenses, would leave a surplus of about forty millions to be applied to the diminution of the debt. But though the internal taxes yielded nearly ten millions more than the Secretary expected, only twenty millions were left to be applied to the liquidation of the debt, Congress, in the last week of its session, having ordered expenditures—the infamous salary grab among the rest—which no person outside of that body had thought of as possible, and which, of course, the Secretary of the Treasury could not include in his estimates.

We confess that neither of the incidents mentioned by the *Staats Zeitung* seems to us of great importance by itself or likely to have much influence on American credit. And yet they may be worth mentioning as examples of a class of acts characteristic of a government free from the pecuniary stress under which the governments of the old world constantly labor; a class of acts often occurring which may have produced the prevalent impression that American legislators are less sensitive than European legislators to pecuniary obligations.

ITALY AND THE CHURCH.

American friends of Italy will hope that the Ministry just formed may be able to sustain the burdens and responsibilities they have assumed. The difficulties in their position are great. Correspondents of the newspapers and other letter writers have lately given such free course to fancy on the subject of Italian politics that it is not easy to grasp the situation with much confidence or clearness. Though the ambitious aspirations of the Countess MARFIORI, the King's morganatic or left-handed wife, no doubt, have had somewhat to do with the prolonged ministerial crisis just terminated, there is no reason to believe that it has been so exclusively at represented her affair. A few readers may not know that a morganatic or left-handed marriage is a marriage between a man of superior and a woman of lower rank, in which it is stipulated that neither the woman nor her children shall enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband. The Countess sustaining this unsatisfactory relation to VICTOR EMMANUEL naturally desires to change it if possible; in other words, by the celebration of a civil marriage to become his regular wife, and as a consequence Queen of Italy. And in this desire the King wishes to gratify her, partly, they say, out of affection, and partly because his conscience troubles him. He is getting old, and lives, and probably expects to die under the wrath and curse of the Pope. The latter circumstance has long made him uneasy, and His Majesty may think that an act which seems to him just would be favorably regarded at the tribunal above. But the respectable portion of Italian society do not relish the prospect of having to render homage to a queen of such unattractive antecedents, and the most trustworthy Italian statesmen, fastidious as the rest, oppose in this manner as besides impolitic. Prince HUMBERT and his wife, the Princess MARGUERITE, are understood to be vehemently hostile to it. What is to be the result of the dispute remains to be seen. Many observers think it likely that the controversy may end in VICTOR EMMANUEL's abdication, a resource under difficulties rather common in the royal house of which he is now the head. He could then celebrate a civil marriage with the Countess, if he plensed.

This question of the King's marriage is, however, only one of the difficult subjects with which the new Ministry have to deal. The finances of the country are in a very embarrassed condition, and the difficulty is fully turned to account by the clerical party to increase the unpopularity of the government. Taxation is odious everywhere, and a deeply rooted aversion to that mode of transferring money from pocket to pocket is expressly mentioned by an intelligent authority as "a weak point in the Italian character." Within the territory lately the temporal dominion of his Holiness, the clericals are busy making the people comprehend how much heavier taxes they have to pay to the present government than they paid to the one it superseded, and there is hardly any other mode of argument so well adapted to make a profound impression on the Roman mind.

In connection with the difficulties which beset the Italian government it is interesting to see with what confidence the ultramontane adherents of the Papacy anticipate the restoration of the temporal power and the general triumph of the Church. Neither in Rome nor in any part of Italy indeed do the ultramontanes show any signs af discouragement. On the contrary they are everywhere represented as confident that the adversities of the present are mere transient clouds from which "the divine ark" will soon shine forth more brilliant and prosperous than ever. They manifest no desire to conciliate or make terms with their adversaries, but rather apparently challenge them to do their worst, in the full assurance that the day of vengeance from on high is near at hand. In their predictions of celestial interposition in behalf of the church they do not think it necessary or expedient to fix upon a distant time for their verification, but dare to designate a day only a few months in the future when the events glorious for the Holy See and terrible for its enemies shall have taken place. It is easy to refer such boldness to policy and to represent it as characteristic of men accustomed to study effect and to appeal to the imagination. But the explanation is hardly satisfactory. These champions of the church seem fully to believe in the reality of their own inspiration, and not to be anxious about ridicule, reproach or injury to result from a failure of their predictions. Such apparent enthusiasm must be genuine and can not be a mere pretense or affectation. Then, no doubt, their confidence has a foundation more or less rational in their knowledge of the Latin peoples. American and English Protestants hearing of the building of evangelical churches that it suits them better than any other possible political form. It is therefore incredible that European capitalists can regard the American republic as less stable or as offering less trustworthy guaranties of its ability to pay its debts than those monarchies, which already burdened with outstanding accounts, still expend an enormous proportion of each year's income in the maintenance of their standing armies. But the notion that American republicanism depresses American credit is most satisfactorily exploded by a reference to France. The money lenders who have lately trusted France did not know how soon the conservative so-called republic actually established might become a real republic in the hands of the people, and French credit appears to exist quite independent of the form of government.

Another cause sometimes assigned for the lowness of American credit, is the prevailing corruption. Even though the revelations of the Credit Mobilier swindle and other such recent scandals have not tended to improve American credit abroad, they do not suffice to account for its low condition. In fact, men so well informed as European capitalists know that most of the States of Europe, whose securities they prefer to ours, can claim no exemption from corruption. The evil is kept quiet there, and is not, for the most part, permitted to become a subject of scandal, while here everything is made public. And yet every day seems to show that the Great Republic is still comparatively virtuous in money matters. The New York *Staats Zeitung*, which may be regarded as a European authority, at any rate as familiar with both sides of the Atlantic, affirms that the evil of stock-gambling in America is still far below the height it has reached in Europe.

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We confess that neither of the incidents mentioned by the *Staats Zeitung* seems to us of great importance by itself or likely to have much influence on American credit. And yet they may be worth mentioning as examples of a class of acts characteristic of a government free from the pecuniary stress under which the governments of the old world constantly labor; a class of acts often occurring which may have produced the prevalent impression that American legislators are less sensitive than European legislators to pecuniary obligations.

THE REVOLVER.

When, some months ago, Judge HACKETT, of New York, seated on the judicial bench, not only defended the practice of carrying a deadly weapon but confessed that he himself constantly went about armed with a pistol, his language excited not a little surprise, even in New York. However well aware New Yorkers might be of the ascendancy of the dangerous classes among them, and of the inefficiency of their police, they were not prepared to learn that social disorganization had advanced so far as Judge HACKETT's statement seemed to imply. People outside of New York, though surprised at the revelation, soon ceased to wonder. Deriving their impressions of the metropolis from its daily newspapers, they readily understood and made allowance for the Judge's extraordinarily and most unjudicial habit. Calling to mind familiar facts characteristic of New York life, the utter lawlessness of the inhabitants as described by "poets of their own," and the constant impunity which they enjoyed, the bravest and most pacific provincial was forced to admit that if a denizen, or a mere sojourner in such a place, even he might be tempted to follow the Judge's example and arm in self-defense.

It is, however, certain that a city or a country in which a sensible people, at once ordinarily courageous and really pacific, feel the necessity of thus guarding their own safety, has no claim to be considered civilized. It may, no doubt, possess many of the elements of civilization, but they are not so organized as to present the grand result which deserves the name. Of that result security in life and property is an essential part, and wherever the individual is commonly thrown back upon his own private means and resources for the defense of either, the social state which tolerates such necessity, so far from being civilized, is in a condition. The traveler in semi-civilized lands everywhere sees indications that the people depend upon themselves for protection against violence. The man or, it may be, the woman who herds a few sheep or goats on the hillside, the man who with a plow of the fashion of two thousand years ago scrapes the ground, the ox-driver on his cart with wheels consisting of single blocks of wood, the horseman on the narrow uncared-for highway, each of them is provided with the rifle, pistol, or sword or with both. The facts simply denote the general sense of insecurity, the belief universally entertained that the government, such as it is, and the existing provisions for maintaining order and shielding life, do not answer their purpose, and have to be supplemented by the care of the individual for himself.

We ought, perhaps, to apologize for mentioning such familiar truths, as if they were not generally known. Foreigners certainly have them in memory when, from the common American habit of carrying deadly weapons, they draw inferences unfavorable to American civilization. True, we do not arm ourselves with long swords, nor do we habitually carry rifles or muskets. Our weapons are concealed, almost if not every pair of pantaloons made in the country being furnished with a pocket for the easy accommodation of a revolver. Some readers, before examination on the present hint, may not even be aware with what forethought their tailors have provided for their possible want in that respect. But though not displayed quite so ostentatiously as the heavy gold washed watch chains of the period, the presence of pistols everywhere is daily announced. One can hardly take up a newspaper that the eye does not fall on some narrative of horror, in which a revolver, ready on the person for use, plays a part. Even boys just out of long clothes sometimes figure in these tragedies as masters of the common weapon. In fact, the practice of carrying pistols is one of the most alarming signs of the times, and calls for more earnest consideration than it appears to receive. Soon or later it must undoubtedly become the subject of additional legislation.

As a common practice the custom is wholly without excuse or apology. No doubt circumstances may occur in which a person may properly arm himself and for a while constantly carry a concealed weapon, whether pistol or dagger. Every such case must rest on its own merits, the circumstances being such as when divulged to justify the proceeding in the estimation of intelligent and impartial judges. It is, however, certain that in the older States of the Union such cases can rarely occur, and those who, in the absence of particular and justifying reasons, on the mere pretense of danger to themselves, habitually carry pistols, calumniate their country and countrymen by the act. It is simply not true that the state of society in this country is such as to render deadly weapons a necessary or desirable part of personal equipment, under ordinary circumstances.

Generally speaking, a pistol is useless as a weapon of mere defense, no opportunity of using it being given before the injury dreaded has been done. Then the practice of constantly keeping a tremendous instrument of destruction in one's pocket when moving about among one's friends and neighbors or transacting the ordinary business of life, is a habit not adapted to inspire much respect for the person's courage. There is a taint of cowardice about it, a sniffing of danger afar off, and a provision against remote possibilities of peril, savoring rather of extreme caution than of redundant valor.

But the æsthetical or moral relations of the practice are insignificant in comparison with its deplorable practical consequences. Many an evil deed has been prompted by the mere presence of the means or instrument for its perpetration; and hundreds, if not thousands, of Americans to-day are suffering the consequences of crimes which they would not have committed but for the temptation of their constant companion, the revolver. Even men of mature age and of correct lives may yield to the temptation in a moment of passion, and if excitable boys and irritable, weak-minded men do not abuse so convenient an instrument ever at hand, they are for the most part merely fortunate in escaping the encounters which provoke such misuse. It is certainly time that public opinion, if not legislation, did something to fix a stigma upon a practice which is disgracing our civilization in the eyes of foreign nations, and contributing as much as any other external or mechanical cause to the multiplication among us of crimes of violence.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

There can be no doubt that the State Convention called to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the thirtieth of this month, to take up the new departure proposed by the Allen county Democracy, will be formally held and that the attempt will there and then be made to form a new organization to be called the "Economy" party, with a mouth wide enough and a maw hungry enough to swallow and digest the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry; but the indications all point to the probable failure of the movement. It has not, for one thing, been responded to heartily; none of the prominent Democrats has advanced to take part in it; and the exceeding care with which nearly every one has kept aloof from it, augurs poorly for its prospects.

On the other hand, there are unmistakable indications in various parts of the country that the thoughtful, prudent, politic men of the Democratic party have at last concluded to hold on to the old organization and name, and go forward as if nothing particular had happened to either. Senator THURMAN, who is by all odds the most acute thinker in the Democratic ranks, has, in his quiet way, taken the Fourth, condemned the Allen county movement, and declared that too much stress is laid on the fact that his party has been constantly defeated in National contests for twelve years, and he seeks to draw comfort from the contrary fact that it defeated its enemies for three times twelve years. He is satisfied with his party as it is—with its name and with its organization; and says, "A mere change of name effects nothing, and an attempt by politicians to form a new party, with no higher object than success, never did and never will succeed."

In various other places, but notably in New York, the Fourth of July Democratic orators all indulged in the same strain of thought as Senator THURMAN. Hon. S. S. COX, and Mr. LAWRENCE, who ran as the Democratic candidate for Mayor in New York last fall, were most prominent among these, and their eloquence was all directed to the point of preserving the party without change in name or position.

We incline, therefore, to the conclusion that the thinking, active and prudent men among our opponents will adhere to their old organization and that the new movement will be a failure. It may serve to distract, for a time, but will come eventually to naught. For the present, the Democratic party will keep on the even tenor of its way and make its fight on any ground it can, depending for principles and a platform, like Mr. MICAWBER, on whatever may turn up; but with or without principles, and with or without an issue, will meet us fresh in the old form and under the old name.

The main object of the proposed "Economy" party is to capture the Farmers' Granges, and make their organization the basis of success, and its projectors argue that the Granges cannot be captured by the Democratic party under its old name and colors. The leaders of the Democracy, however, do not admit this. They have the utmost faith in the old name, and in pursuance of this contract, or of verbal understandings growing out of the same, they carried the Canada elections for the Macdonald Ministry, returning a majority of twenty-five staunch and loyal representatives who have formed a whole concern, Cabinet, Parliament, subsidy, Sir Hugh Allan, and practically the whole Dominion of Canada and the maritime provinces; that it was funds of their getting, and not Sir Hugh Allan's, that carried pass words and hymn books and bulding the road, whereof may be the ostensible holders, equitably belongs to them, and that, when the Macdonald Ministry goes overboard, Smith and McMullen will be on deck, if there is any such thing as gratitude in the Opposition.

In the meantime the Granges, the object of all this fuss and blather, will have to determine whether they will go, in any event, with any party, or whether they will be content with pursuing their own object, without identification with political organizations. The latter seems the most laudable choice, as it certainly will be the wisest; and so, after all, the fight in the Democratic ranks may prove to have been in vain, in more senses than one.

MR. AUSTIN BLAIR, of Michigan, a peripatetic GREELEY orator, who was turned out of Congress in the last fall by his disgusted constituents, made a dismal speech at a late fourth of July celebration, the burden of which was the utter decay of public virtue, a lamentation that this country is going to the dogs, and a wail that there is not one righteous man left in politics.

It is astonishing what a saddening effect it has on a man's imagination to turn him out of office. While BLAIR was in Congress everything looked bright to him; now that he is out, and has no prospect of getting back, a pall of black gathers over the scene and nothing is left to the unhappy man to do but wring his hands and weep. "When I die," says the Italian statesmanship of Wall street.

THE exports of domestic produce from Boston, in June, show a gain of $800,000 over June of last year, and the increase for the year ending June 30, is equally encouraging.

The exports from Philadelphia for the fiscal year just ended foot up $24,203,125, an increase of $3,220,249 over last year, and $7,300,000 over 1870. The exports of petroleum, figure as follows:

	Gallons.
1873.....	68,000,584
1872.....	56,018,787
Increase.....	13,049,777

This large export of oil is valued at $13,826,106—more than half the total exports from that city.

This increase in the value of exports is common to all the ports—to New York, Baltimore and New Orleans as well as to Philadelphia and Boston, and is a gratifying feature in the year's business. It will be some time before we get the official statements of the trade of the country for the last fiscal year; but enough is already known to show that our exports still keep pace with our imports; and that the balance of trade cannot be much against us.

Leather Manufacture in Pennsylvania.

At the late meeting of the Pennsylvania Hide and Leather Dealers' Association, at Harrisburg, Mr. S. MCVITY, of Huntingdon, presented the following important statistics, giving the number of tanneries, the value of stock, amount of wages paid, and other important figures relative to the business in Pennsylvania and New York:

PENNSYLVANIA

Number of tanneries.....	800
Number of engines employed.....	294
Number of water powers employed.....	124
Cords of bark used annually.....	322,110
Number of hides tanned annually.....	1,700,000
Number of skins tanned annually.....	995,000
Number of sides of leather tanned annually.....	1,617,520
Amount of wages paid annually.....	$1,654,790
Cost of hides annually.....	3,366,000
Amount of all materials used annually.....	13,994,000
Amount of all products annually.....	19,825,320
Amount of of capital employed.....	11,800,000

NEW YORK

Number of tanneries.....	624
Number of engines employed.....	299
Number of water powers employed.....	268
Cords of bark used annually.....	467,080
Number of hides tanned annually.....	2,614,440
Number of skins tanned annually.....	4,065,524
Number of sides of leather tanned annually.....	5,230,884
Amount of wages paid annually; in fact, labor.....	3,366,000
Cost of bark annually.....	2,685,069
Cost of all materials used annually.....	19,118,186
Amount of all materials used.....	26,209,326
Amount of capital employed.....	13,286,940

STEAM towage is about to be introduced on the canals of New York on the cable principle. The motive basis of the steam is the same as that of running a train of cars, except that the wheels of the cars run over a stationary rail, while the canal cable, corresponding to the rail, runs over the steamer's wheel. But a train of canal boats is dragged along on the same principle as a train of cars; and, as the cable lies at the bottom of the canal and is lifted over the steamer's wheel only as it is used, it is no wise interfered with by steamers, sail boats or all other boats. The Buffalo *Advertiser* estimates that six boats can be taken from Buffalo to Troy by this system at a cost of $240, while the cost of towing the same number by mules is $735. This system of steam towage has been successfully introduced in several European countries, very largely in Belgium, and on the river Seine in France, for towing boats between Havre and Paris. If successful in New York, it will no doubt be extended upon all the main lines of this country. Horse or mule power is behind the age. It is too slow, too expensive. If canals are to keep their places as means of transporting the products of a country from one location to another, they must find some means to keep up a cheap and speedy transportation. Perhaps steam towing by cable is just the thing required.

JUDGE DANIELS, of the Supreme Court of New York, has just rendered an important decision, in which he takes the ground that members of the Legislature, who have held municipal offices at the same time, by acceptance of the former, vacate the latter. This decision was given in the case of James Ryan, who, holding the position of deputy clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, was elected to and served as a member of the Legislature. Ryan demanded the amount of his salary from January 1 to June 1, 1873, as clerk, from the Controller, who refused payment on the ground that at that time Ryan was a member of the Legislature, and, therefore, not entitled to his salary. Ryan applied to Judge Daniels for a mandamus to compel the Controller to pay over the amount claimed.

A NEW ORLEANS lady (white) writes to the *Times* of that city: "I have known good and noble negroes; one, a woman, stands as a type of fidelity and honor which few living beings can equal—none surpass. By following out foolish prejudices, we have involved blacks and whites alike in a labyrinth of difficulties and almost hopeless poverty. As for miscegenation, we had it before the war. But, let me ask, was it white women who bore colored children, or the reverse? A negro mother can compel something now; before, she was powerless. The writer of this is a Southern woman, born and bred; her father was a Southerner by birth and a slaveholder all his life. His code of honor was, Do justice and love mercy; his child has no other."

STATE NEWS.

Doylestown, Pa., is all excitement over the confession of a colored man who states that he, on the 27th of May last, murdered one Dr. G. T. Alfred, at Belcastle, Ky., who had been his master during slavery times. The colored man, giving his name as James B. Belford, has been working in a brick yard at Doylestown, about three weeks. He had received several letters, evidently from the wife of the murdered man, who apparently knows something about the murder. She and Belford, according to the correspondence, are admirers of each other, and Belford had been ordered by the Doctor to leave his house, which provoked the murder. Afterwards Belford was compelled to escape for his life and has turned up at Doylestown. He is now under arrest. The investigation is going on, and in a few days there will probably be more light thrown upon the affair.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* tells the following horrible story: "In our rambles about town yesterday we came across a story, which if true in its facts vividly illustrates to what an extent evil may be wrought by want of heart and thought. The story runs as follows: One day about a month ago a brakemen on the Reading Railroad, who had permitted his thoughts to dwell upon an accident by which a man lost his life, until his mind had become affected, came to Quakake. Here he fell into the clutches of some train hands, who, perceiving his unfortunate condition, resolved to take advantage of it for the purpose of having some sport. So they told him they would show him how to get religion, and he would be saved eternally. The poor creature jumped at the offer and resigned himself into the hands of what he supposed were his friends. They took him and painted him, his body and face black, and his hair white! They then placed him beside a stove and kept him there until the paint dried thoroughly. They then varnished him, leaving his face streaked and hideous. He was then sent over the mountain to Tamanend and East Mahoney Junction, dead. This is the story as told to us. We do not vouch for its truth. But we do say that it is one of the surest and shortest means of securing a good work, investigation of the matter, by the proper parties, should prove to be true, we are sure public sentiment will demand that the villains who perpetrated the outrage be brought to justice."

A company is forming in Lebanon for the purpose of establishing a rolling mill. It is composed of Lebanon's most enterprising capitalists.

Walter McFeat's twenty year old goose has just accomplished the feat of hatching out a fine young brood of goslings at Spring City, Chester county.

A West Chester physician, one day last week, removed a cherry stone from one of a man's ears, and he had having slipped them in four days before.

A wholesale case of accidental poisoning occurred in the family of a Mrs. Seward, in Chester, Morris county, a few days ago. The servant girl, through mistake, employed, as is supposed, arsenic instead of baking powder, in the manufacture of some corn bread, of which the family, five in number, ate at breakfast. Soon after they were seized with nausea, vomiting and cramps, and, for a while, were completely prostrated, but at present are considered out of danger.

A lady in Altoona died, on Friday last, of a disease very much resembling cholera.

O. P. Acocks, of Pittsfield, Erie county, who threw the two pound weight that caused the death of Wilbur Smith, has been held to bail for manslaughter, the amount being fixed at $5,000. He had previously thrown a one pound weight, which struck the young man on the head, but as it struck flat, no permanent injury resulted from it.

The funeral services of the family are at Bedford Springs. Messrs. Wayne MacVeigh and Oliver J. Dickey are also there.

The citizens of Franklin have subscribed $350 to pay the band for thirty days, seven evenings a week during the balance of the summer.

The Titusville *Herald* says: Intelligence reaches us from Parker's of the discovery of a secret organization formed for the purpose of destroying the nitro-glycerine magazines of the Roberts Torpedo Company, and to feloniously appropriate their contents to the putting in of what are called moonlight torpedoes, or torpedoes clandestinely exploded by parties obtaining the nitro and applying it to their own use. The Roberts Company have submitted with great forbearance to this annoyance and destruction of their property for some time past. The dangers attending the handling of this compound have suspected them to public censure, and kept communities in terror, until they have felt it due to the public to use no means untried to correct the evil, and to prevent accidents liable to happen in case the obnoxious compound was carelessly and employed by persons not expert and accustomed to its use. The loss to the company from this persistent and extensive peculation of this explosive article has been very severe, and the proprietors have felt that a regard for their own rights, as well as public interests, demanded that active measures should be adopted to stop the thefts and to bring the perpetrators to justice. They have placed the matter in the hands of experienced detectives, who have for only a few days past, or four months been on the case, as none but professional detectives can do. The detective has been the discovery of the secret organization, encouraged and countenanced by several prominent oil operators throughout the region, having for their object the breaking down of the monopoly said to be held by the Roberts Company. On Tuesday night last the officers of the law succeeded in capturing four of the ringleaders of the band, or order, in the act of robbing a nitro-glycerine magazine situated in Armstrong county, and on arresting them in jail at Kittanning, on preliminary examination they were, in default of bail, committed to await their trial. The officers are now in pursuit of their confederates and other arrests are expected, unless the guilty parties succeed in fleeing the country. The trial is likely to develop some startling facts, and to implicate some prominent operators heretofore above the reputation above suspicion. The detectives are said to be thoroughly posted in the matter, and to know every man who is implicated, or has given countenance in the conspiracy.

An Erie woman who attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the bay where it was shallow changed her mind after getting a good ducking, and concluded to wait until she is called before making her departure for the aerial regions from whence no voyagers return.

The stock of wheat in Philadelphia is estimated at 200,000 bushels.

Work is going on the construction of the new depot of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, at Reading, is progressing rapidly.

The builders of Pottstown are very busy. More good houses are being erected this season than for many years past.

The City Councils of Reading have passed a resolution directing that a bill be presented to the Legislature authorizing a loan of $500,000, to increase the water supply of the city.

The Scranton *Republican* says: A daughter of of Owen Mulley, residing in the Twelfth ward, was bitten in the foot by a rattlesnake on Wednesday afternoon, while picking berries on a mountain back of Shanty Hill. Medical at tendance was procured as soon as possible, but it was found impossible to save the girl's life. After suffering the most intense agony for several hours, she became unconscious and died during the night. The fangs of the reptile penetrated very deeply, and must have left a large deposit of the fatal poison.

The following statement of the Improved Order of Red Men in the State of Pennsylvania for the year ending April 1, 1873, has been prepared by Grand Chief of Records Baker: Total number of members, 17,790; admitted during the year, 3,984; rejected, 1,194; suspended, 1,873; expelled, 661; reinstated, 194; deceased, 151. The total receipts amounted to $148,046 57. There was expended for benefits of members, $84,816 81, and for other purposes, $63,229 76.

Mr. C. B. Cotter, formerly a Pennsylvania editor, and a politician, died, on the 8th inst., at East Saginaw, Michigan.

John McCurdy, Esq., the present Superintendent of